FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARMED FORCES CALLS FOR MODERATION OF CRITICISM

PY060135 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- As of today, the Defense Ministry has in its possession a note submitted by the Armed Forces Supreme Council in which it requests the government to adopt measures aimed at moderating the criticism that several political sectors are making against this organization. This was disclosed today by a high-ranking Defense Ministry source who noted that the Defense Ministry does not agree with a recent statement issued by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Raul Galvan who noted that we are about to return to what in the previous government was called the dirty war. The source added that Defense Minister Raul Borras is studying the Supreme Council note and that he will answer it this week.

The source noted that General Luis Maria Fages, the chairman of the Armed Forces Supreme Council, may be summoned to explain why the letter, which was officially submitted to the Defense Ministry today, was published in local newspapers last week.

The Defense Ministry source also noted that Defense Minister Borras has requested General Guillermo Fonseca, the I Corps commander, to submit a written report explaining why he was dressed in civilian clothes for the mass held by the Relatives and Friends of Persons Killed by Subversion (FAMUS) at the Our Lady of Lujan Church in Colegiales. During the mass, Father Julio Trivino delivered a sermon in which he urged people to take up spiritual and material arms to struggle against pornography in the country. The source added that Fonseca's report will be studied this week and that those measures to be adopted regarding the attendance of Armed Forces officers at the FAMUS mass will be based on the results of the study of Fonseca's report.

However, the source did not reject the possibility that the government may issue a severe warning to those Radical Civic Union politicians who cause situations like that of the FAMUS mass by criticizing the military.

The high-ranking Defense Ministry source added that the Defense Ministry does not agree with a recent statement issued in La Rioja by Interior Under Secretary Raul Galvan who said that we are returning to what in the previous government used to be called the dirty war. The source noted that Galvan probably exaggerated the terms in which he referred to the present situation in the country.

CGT BOARD AGREES TO JOIN TRIPARTITE COMMISSIONS

PY060205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0050 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- The Unified General Confederation of Workers [CGT] today canceled a plan of struggle after the CGT board accepted an invitation extended by President Raul Alfonsin to join 10 tripartite commissions within the framework of the labor, government, and business agreement. Moreover, it authorized CGT secretary generals to hold a meeting with Labor Minister Hugo Barrionuevo during which they will propose the need to amend the salary policy established for the last three months of the year.

During the meeting held at the Textile Union headquarters, the CGT secretaries gave a detailed briefing on the issues discussed with President Alfonsin during the barbacue held on 1 November. After the briefing, Jorge Triaca, who held a meeting this morning with Labor Minister Barrionuevo, informed the participants of an invitation that the newly appointed labor minister extended to the entire CGT board, but Triaca delegated response to this invitation to the four top CGT leaders.

According to a CGT source, during the meeting a member of the Commission of 25 urged his peers to support the country regarding the labor, government, and business agreement, but he said that the government's salary policy must be altered.

According to the same source, the CGT leader warned that we should try to crush the threat of the coup d'etat that is being planned, and he noted that if it takes place, the first ones to lose their heads will be those sitting around this table.

A labor leader, member of the negotiation and labor committee, supported the decision to hold a dialogue with the government and to call off the eventual action plan, but he conditioned this decision on a deadline of no longer than 30 days.

A leader of the 62 organizations of Peronist unions stated that we are tired of walking through the hallways of the Labor Relations Board without obtaining any specific answers and of having to cope with delays. He supported the idea of sitting down at the multisectorial negotiating table but he noted that we should ask ourselves what is the objective of the labor, government, and business agreement.

Another well-known member of the Commission of 25 noted the need for raising the salary issue by stating that the situation will be improved when the money used by profiteers is handed over to the production sector.

JUSTICALIST COMMAND SUPPORTS BEAGLE TREATY

PY060220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2353 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA) -- The Superior Command of the National Justicialist Movement [MNJ] tonight said that "the treaty with Chile must be accepted and signed without delay by the national government, according to the constitutional law that entitles it to do so," and added that the agreement "fulfills our basic objectives of sovereignty in the zone and safeguards our rights over the Antarctic."

During a tumultuous meeting of the MNJ Superior Command, the resolution was approved by 10 of its members, including Emilio Mondelli, Juan Labake, and Jorge Triaca. Among the six who opposed it are Jose Humberto Martiarenam and Pedro Arrighi, and the only abstention came from Saul Ubaldini.

CONADEP DECRIES PUBLICATION OF 'OPPRESSORS' LIST

PY052125 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1747 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- The dissolved National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (Conadep) today released a communique in which it emphatically condemns the periodical that reported the identity of persons involved in the struggle against subversion, because at no time could the Conadep indict or legally establish the status of an oppressor.

The document, which was released this afternoon, indicates that the national and international public has been shocked by an article in the weekly EL PERIODISTA that includes an alleged list of oppressors. Members of the Conadep, which no longer exists, feel obliged to emphatically condemn that magazine and stress that on 20 September 1984 it handed over the report and annexes, the only authentic documents pertaining to this delicate matter, to the president.

"The Conadep limited itself to investigating the serious crimes that were committed during the era of the dictatorship," the organization states, "through a thorough investigation, by taking every type of statement and testimony, by inspecting the places that had been pointed out as clandestine prisons, by sending questionnaires to members of the armed and security forces, by analyzing the documentation and collecting it in files that were submitted to the courts." The communique concludes by indicating that the Conadep, therefore, could not at any time indict or legally establish the status of an oppressor.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish at 1427 GMT on 5 November reports: "Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today stressed that the list of persons linked to the excesses committed during the repression of subversion that has been published by a weekly magazine 'is not the list that the Conadep handed to President Raul Alfonsin.' Lopez made this clarification this morning when he was asked about it by Government House reporters. EL PERIODISTA published a list that includes the names of military officers on active duty, members of the church, and persons from the diplomatic sector and journalists."]

Presidential Spokesman Condemns List

PY060227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- Regarding the publication in a Buenos Aires weekly of a list of persons who allegedly violated human rights during the previous regime, presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez said tonight that President Raul Alfonsin is annoyed about the incident, and deplores and repudiates the inclusion of Msgr Pio Laghi's name on this list. Lopez said that the list, allegedly issued by the National Commission on Missing Persons (Conadep), is false.

Lopez said that the president deplores and repudiates the inclusion of Msgr Pio Laghi's name on this list since "he is a prestigious man of the church who carried out a notable work during his term as apostolic nuncio in Argentina and that he will always be remembered and praised by all."

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS END VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

PY061605 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2150 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Leningrad, 3 Nov (TELAM-TASS) -- Governors of several Argentine provinces who visited this city have expressed that they favor closer friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Speaking at an official luncheon given by the Leningrad Soviet Executive Committee of Peoples' Deputies, San Juan Province Governor Leopoldo Bravo, Santa Cruz Province Governor Arturo Puricelli, and Mendoza Province Governor Felipe Santiago Llaver said that their trip to the Soviet Union was an important step in the development of Argentine-Soviet relations.

Leopoldo Bravo, who for many years was Argentina's ambassador to Moscow, expressed his happiness at being back in a country for which he has warm sentiments, and noted that his visit was a positive element in the political dialogue between the two countries. He added that Argentina is making efforts to develop relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, mutual respect for sovereignty, and reciprocal benefit, and that the visit of the Argentine provincial governors pursues this objective.

On the last day of their stay in the Soviet Union, the Argentine governors visited a school where teaching is conducted in Spanish and went to the Victory Square where they laid a bouquet of flowers on the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad when it was besieged during World War II. Today, the governors left the Soviet Union, which they visited at the invitation of the Council of Ministers. At Pulkovo Airport they were seen off by Boris Kolokolov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other Soviet Government officials.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

PY061722 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0158 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELMA) -- According to the proposals contained in the protocol signed today by the chairmen of the Argentine-Soviet Trade Commission, the Soviet Union will supply Argentina with heavy mining equipment; oil drilling equipment; road-building machinery; fishing boats; and machinery for the food processing, textile, and paper industries, while Argentina will supply the Soviet Union with a variety of industrial products and other goods from the country's interior.

As for the agreement on cereal and soybean deliveries to the Soviet Union, the two countries agreed to extent the cooperation beyond the date of expiration of the contract at the end of this year. It was also agreed that the development of the meat trade will be analyzed in the second half of 1985, and that the contract for the delivery of Soviet equipment and machinery which expires in January 1985 will be extended for 3 more years. Late this month a Soviet mission will arrive to discuss the technical aspects of these negotiations. The mission will be made up of representatives from each enterprise or organization affected by these negotiations.

The Soviets want to participate in the electrification of the Retiro-Rosario line of the Argentine Railroads. The subject of water and electricity supply is also included in the negotiations, because Argentina is interested in feasibility studies of projects for using the Rio Bermejo basin resources. The Soviets may also cooperate with Government Coal Deposits, an enterprise that might acquire four locomotives for service on the Rio Turbio-Rio Gallegos railroad line, as well as a 15-megawatt power unit for the enterprise's stock of generators.

Regarding financial matters, the Argentine Central Bank and the Foreign Trade Bank of the Soviet Union agreed to grant reciprocal credits for the settlement of collection and payment accounts, except those corresponding to meat and cereal operations, beginning on 1 January 1985. The accounts will be settled every 3 months and, pending payments for imports from the Soviet Union on deferred payment terms endorsed by an Argentine bank, will be included in the quarterly settlements.

The eighth meeting of the Argentine-Soviet joint commission was held in Bosch Hall in the Argentine Central Bank, where Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero and Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Aleksey Manzhulo signed the above-mentioned protocol, which will be reviewed at the next meeting of the binational commission in Moscow next year.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS CORDOBA

PY021640 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0441 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Cordoba, 1 Nov (TELAM) -- A delegation of Cuban officials and businessmen arrived here today to intensify the contacts made months earlier at official and private levels in order to increase Argentine-Cuban trade. The delegation is headed by Cuban Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Andres Yebra.

The Cuban representatives visited Cordoba Governor Eduardo Cesar Angeloz, and were received at the provincial legislature by Vice Governor Edgardo Grosso. During their visit to Governor Angeloz, the visitors confirmed their intention to increase trade, but said they must first become informed about the Argentine market in order to establish trade with trust and safety.

Governor Angeloz explained that Cordoba intends to negotiate with all countries the marketing of a good part of its products abroad through its local Foreign Trade Ministry, within the government's guidelines. Cordoba has a diverse industrial and grain production, the governor added.

The members of the Cuban delegation, who will remain here until 3 November, will meet local businessmen at the Chamber of Foreign Trade for the central areas of the Republic, and they will also visit several industries and trading companies of this city and several towns in the interior.

SWEDISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY ARRIVES

PY061608 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELMA) -- Swedish Foreign Affairs Secretary Pierre Schori arrived in the country tonight. After being greeted by International Relations Secretary Elsa Kelly, he said that some day the Falklands will become the Malvinas.

Schori said that one of the questions he will discuss with Argentine authorities refers to the disappearance of Swedish citizen Dagmar Hagelin, which is a very important matter for Sweden. He added that fortunately Sweden has only two cases of missing nationals one in the Soviet Union, and the case of Dagmar Hagelin in Argentina.

Requests News on Missing Swede

PY070150 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Swedish Foreign Relations Secretary Pierre Schori, who is visiting Buenos Aires, said that there is concrete evidence that Argentine Navy Captain Alfredo Astiz took part in the kidnapping and murder of Dagmar Hagelin. We have sufficient evidence to assure this statement, the visitor said, and now let us see what information the Argentine authorities give us.

When asked if Dagmar may be alive, Schori replied that as long as there is no direct evidence of her death, she is alive to us. He said that he has obtained a great deal of documentation about the girl's kidnapping from her father.

The Swedish official said that after the (?war) episode, his government requested the extradition of Astiz by British authorities [Astiz was captured by the British during the Falklands war], but the British Government, citing international laws, did not consent to that request. Schori made these statements after paying tribute at the San Martin Monument in San Martin Park.

BRIEFS

NAVAL PREFECTURE TRANSFERRED -- The Argentine Naval Prefecture has been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Navy to that of the Defense Ministry. The new national naval prefect is Juan Eduardo Mosquera. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Oct 84 PY]

COB GIVES GOVERNMENT 48-HOURS STRIKE DEADLINE

PY070155 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpt] As it was feared, the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] assembly has decided to adopt pressure tactics in view of the government's delay in responding to the COB's proposals. The COB leaders attending the meeting decided to grant the government a 48-hour deadline to resolve those problems concerning Bolivians, like lack of supplies, prices of staples, and the salary issue.

The most important decision, is that the COB has decided to grant the government a 48-hour deadline as of 0000 6 November until 0000 8 November. If within this deadline, the government does not issue a satisfactory response, a 48-hour general strike throughout the nation will be called as of 0000 9 November.

If the government issues alternative solutions, the new proposals will be discussed in a new COB assembly to be held on Monday.

ARMED FORCES WITHDRAW FROM CHAPARE AREA

PY061402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1218 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Bolivian military and government authorities have lifted the curfew and military control in the coca leaf-producing provinces of Arani, Carrasco and Ichilo, in Chapare (in central Bolivia). With the suspension of these measures, which have been in force during the 3 months of the all-out struggle against manufacturing and trafficking of cocaine, the peasants of the region have suspended the blocking of highways around Cochabamba, the most important city in central Bolivia.

The Armed Forces stated that, since they have fulfilled the task of legally establishing authority in the region and have broken up the drug traffickers' rings, they will withdraw to their respective divisions. However, it was pointed out that the struggle against drug trafficking will continue in the Beni region in the northeastern part of Bolivia, where the most important factories for the production of pure cocaine for the U.S. market are established.

SILES ON STRUGGLE AGAINST DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY261300 Paris AFP in Spanish 0318 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 25 Oct (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo today announced to the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PHO) directors, Halfdan Mahler and (Carlyle) Guerra [name indistinct], respectively, that his government will continue the struggle against drug trafficking. Siles Zuazo praised the task of health organizations in Third World countries despite the economic restrictions that are being faced throughout the world, and emphasized that Bolivia is doing something "complex and delicate, which consists in preserving the health of the youth (?affected) by drug trafficking."

Siles Zuazo recalled that, during the meeting of presidents of the Andean Group in Colombia, Bolivia raised the need to undertake a joint action to combat drug trafficking, an action that is to be joined by the countries where drugs are being consumed. "A joint struggle, along with the international organizations, may be more effective since a struggle in which every country is on its own will be unsuccessful," Siles stressed. He then added that his is an unequal confrontation but that a decision has been made to carry on until drug trafficking is defeated. With good friends like yourselves in the international field, we are sure that we will achieve that goal, Siles stated.

MINISTER FORESEES SOCIAL UNREST WITH MALUF

PY260154 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] Brasilia -- A cabinet minister who is only formally supporting Paulo Maluf yesterday warned that Maluf's victory will provoke a tremendous social destabilization in an unprecedented segment of the population. However, the minister feels that many things can still happen before the presidential elections, and he did not discard the possibility of a "provisional government" probably headed by Army Minister Walter Pires. Although he rejected the possibility of a military coup, because in his opinion the climate is not quite appropriate for it, the minister feels that considering the course of events, it is practically impossible to reverse the presidential succession process peacefully. "Something must happen immediately, because no country in the world can sustain, without destabilization, a president prevented from walking the streets, as is obvious will happen if Maluf wins," the minister stated.

In the minister's judgment, the governors who are against Maluf, the overwhelming majority, will not have the slightest chance of remaining in office, the terms of which are due to end in March 1986. He also admitted that the sudden move by the Senate board to approve the secret vote to elect the legislative assembly delegates is only the beginning of a number of trump cards being carefully kept up the (Social Democratic Party's) sleeves to strengthen candidate Maluf. He regretted the fact that the opposition is playing the role of a beginner, against Maluf's supporters who have proved to be real professionals. The minister also praised the cleverness of Piaui Governor Hugo Napoleao, who upon learning of the Senate board decision, immediately designated the names of the state delegates, all of them supporters of Tancredo Neves.

DEPUTY LEVELS BRIBERY CHARGES AGAINST MALUF

PY251806 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1550 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] In the political area, the charge leveled by a deputy that Paulo Maluf, the ruling party candidate, attempted to buy votes may result in the creation of a congressional investigative committee. For their part, Maluf supporters have agreed to the creation of a congressional committee to conduct a thorough investigation into the affair. This is what the report by Carlos Rodrigues from Brasilia will state. Good afternoon, Carlos.

[Begin report] Good afternoon, Ferreira Martins. Rondonia Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party Deputy Orestes Muniz has just announced in Congress that he is collecting signatures to request the formation of a congressional committee, within the Chamber of Deputies, to investigate the charges leveled yesterday by Parana Social Democratic Party Deputy Alceni Guerra that Paulo Maluf allegedly tried to bribe him to obtain his support at the Electoral College. In a debate with pro-Maluf lawmakers at today's congressional session, Deputy Guerra reiterated his charge against Maluf.

Sao Paulo pro-Maluf Deputy Adail Vetorazzo stressed that Deputy Alceni Guerra has no evidence supporing his charge. Vetorazzo added that the matter (?will still be debated) at this afternoon's sessions in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. [end report]

ARMED FORCES UNEASY ABOUT POSSIBLE NEVES VICTORY

PY051534 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 84 p 1, 4

[By Boris Casoy]

[Text] The Armed Forces have not yet assimilated the idea of transferring power to the opposition. In view of the growing possibility of Tancredo Neves' victory in the Electoral College, the restlessness among military leaders is increasing, and this is the basis of rumors of unrest and of a coup. It would be difficult to admit that the transfer of power process could proceed without turbulence, considering that it represents the end of the 1964 movement. The fact that government power will escape from the hands of the military when everything was prepared for what has been referred to as "a gradual transfer" through a docile civilian president makes the situation worse. This outlook of the Joint Staff was marred by the creation of the Liberal Front, which in reality represents the popular desire for something that can change the country's situation. What is happening in the military is reflected in angry notes, continuous meetings, pressure on Congress, and accusations of disloyalty and treason.

Former President Geisel's reentry on the stage, the man whose image still commands respect in the military spectrium, is an attempt to prevent and discourage more reckless radical actions that may jeopardize institutional normality.

Tancredo Neves, the candidate of the Democratic Alliance, clearly knows what is happening. He is closely advised by a group of reserve officers who had important roles in the 1964 movement. That group guides Neves in his relations with the military and tries to interpret the thinking of the military for him, while continues the negotiation process.

No decision has been made at the highest military echelons. One may say that there is a great deal of reluctance. The Army high command is at present divided into legalists and those set on "defending" democracy, saving the country from the communist claws. The Air Force, where calm is not absolute, is essentially legalist. In the Navy, a new phenomenon can be observed, that is, the great influence of the retired admirals, particularly former Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca who is a definite legalist.

According to analysts, the greatest danger lurks in the so-called intelligence community (the Army Intelligence Center and the National Intelligence Service) and the Planalto Military Command. The position of Army Minister Walter Pires is unclear, because in recent months he has not defended legality with sufficient clarity. There is a great fear of a white coup by the Senate Executive Board, "guaranteed" by the Planalto Military Command led by General Newton Cruz, who is considered to be sufficiently radical and intelligent and capable of commanding his troops.

It is almost impossible to give a static picture of events, but at this time they can be depicted this way:

1. The hypothesis that Tancredo Neves can be accepted as a president of national conciliation cannot be ruled out. Intense negotiations are being pursued to that effect. For this, the Democratic Alliance may have to replace his vice presidential candidate, Jose Sarney, with a military man who is trusted by the regime, or as the partisan of Neves would like, by a Sao Paulo businessman.

2. The thesis of replacing Paulo Maluf by another candidate capable of uniting the Social Democratic Party is weakening, but has not been discarded. The replacements being thought of are Joao Leitao de Abreu, Nelson Marchezan, and Costa Cavalcanti. This thesis runs into the difficulty of convincing Maluf to relinquish his candidacy and the lack of time to modify the law whereby aspirants to elective office must leave their government positions. After all, modifying that law would require a sizeable operation.

3. It is known that in recent days there have been successful efforts for a rapproachement between President Figueiredo and Vice President Aureliano Chaves to discuss points 1 and 2 above, but the practical effects of that rapproachement are not known.

4. In a government of national unity with Tancredo Neves, the Army ministry would be decided by General Walter Pires. It is believed that the appointment will fall upon General Sebastiao Ramos de Castro, commander of the 2d Army. For some, this would mean that the Armed Forces would maintain the possibility of intervening in case of future abnormalities, while for others this would give the country a government under military tutelage.

5. There is fear that President Figueiredo may allow the launching of a white coup by the Senate Executive Board with the support of the Planalto Military Command, by creating an arsenal of self-serving legal measures and emergency measures.

6. There are some who would like President Figueiredo to call for direct elections in 1986, with him remaining in office until that date.

7. Neves' headquarters believes that public and firm pronouncement by former President Geisel could stop the antilegalistic escalation. It is known that former President Geisel prefers to wait before making that pronouncement, and he believes that a talk with President Figueiredo may set things straight.

The whole question is surrounded by fear, an honest fear in most cases, of the "communist danger" tied to the candidacy of Tancredo Neves. In the name of that false fear, the Armed Forces waves the banner of national salvation, and President Figueiredo is advised that his oath of transforming this country into a democracy would be fulfilled if Brazil is saved from the claws of communism.

SNI FUNCTIONS BEING TRANSFERRED; FILES DESTROYED

PY051545 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 84 p 1

[By Carlos Chagas]

[Text] The Planalto Palace is convinced that Tancredo Neves will win. It is planning to transfer some of the National Intelligence Service [SNI] functions to other organs of the intelligence community, especially to the Federal Police. This plan will have the dual purpose of diverting public attention from the SNI and of cleaning up its files. According to commentaries, a process of actually burning files has already begun. This is to keep Tancredo Neves from finding secret records and reports on secret operations, so that the SNI image cannot be marred. The organization, which was created during the first revolutionary government, expanded its operations so much that its organizers call it a monster. The SNI amassed so much power that two of its chiefs became presidents of the nation.

CABINET RESHUFFLED, STATE OF SIEGE DECLARED

Decree on New Appointments

PY062145 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2119 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Decree read by Under Secretary of the Interior Alberto Cardemil Herrera]

[Text] Decree 1,190 Santiago, 6 November 1984 by which resignations are accepted and new ministers are appointed. Whereas:

By virtue of Article 32, No 9, of the Chilean Constitution, we decree:

1. As of today the resignations of the following ministers are hereby accepted: Hugo Galves Gajardon as minister of labor and social welfare, and Alfonson Marquez de la Plata as minister secretary general of the government.

2. As of today the following ministers are herby appointed: Alfonso Marquez de la Plata as minister of labor and social welfare, and Francisco Javier Cuadra Lazado as minister secretary general of the government.

Pro forma.

(Signed) Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, Army General, President of the Republic; and Sergio Onofre Jarpa, Interior Minister

Pinochet Addresses Nation

PY062310 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Address to the nation by President Augusto Pinochet delivered from the La Moneda Palace in Santiago -- live]

[Text] Messrs members of the cabinet; Messrs generals; Messrs admirals; Your Excellency, the director of the National Intelligence Center; Messrs under secretaries of state; gentlemen:

As is well-known, the members of the cabinet have submitted their resignations in order to leave the president at liberty to make the eventual changes demanded by situations arising from the administration of government matters. The country is also well-aware of the special reasons which have led Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa to justify his decision. In view of his qualities as an excellent statesman, the nature of this decision must make us carefully ponder the great difficulties that one must confront to successfully carry out the task that the government has undertaken to overcome the serious political maladies that led to the revolt of 11 September 1973. I thank the cabinet members for their gesture, but I have decided to reject their resignations.

However, I hve been forced, though it is contrary to my desire, to accept the resignation of the labor and social welfare minister who, as is well known, had submitted his resignation quite some time ago. I wish to express my personal gratitude and that of the supreme government for the valuable contribution that Minister Galves has offered in labor matters with his established expertise in labor and legal matters.

Consequently, I have appointed Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, who until recently was government secretary general, as the new labor minister. Furthermore, I have decided to appoint Francisco Javier Cuadra Lazada, a lawyer and university professor, as government secretary general.

On 29 October, from Vina del Mar, I informed the country on the government's political position regarding the national situation.

In addition to continued and unjust attacks by opposition sectors, Chileans have witnessed the inhuman consequences of several terrorist attacks in the most important Chilean cities, including one perpetrated in a densely populated area in front of the government junta building, the headquarters of the legislative branch. In view of these salient deeds, and based on a study of those historic causes that led to the revolt of 11 September 1973, which I believed it necessary to reassert in Vina del Mar, and in view of the imperative need to safeguard national interests, I informed the country about precise political definitions and I announced that if it were necessary, the government would resort to an implementation of the full force of the law to confront the serious situations that were described at the time. However, despite my opportune and unequivocal statement, since then there have been violent incidents and political demonstrations. These actions have caused a considerable deterioration in the situation; they represent a complete rejection to the institution in force and they significantly undermine democratic coexistence.

I have noted that there have been days of very disturbing social disorder with the loss of several lives, something that is especially painful in view of the innocence of the victims, and that much property has been damaged. All of this has provoked great concern and discontent among the population. These incidents reached their most serious point with two very serious attacks against the Carabineros of Chile, in which six unselfish servants of public order lost their lives while carrying out their very important task.

In addition, political pressure has escalated, and now frustrates any type of dialogue or any possible understanding within the framework of the Constitution. These events are part of an extensive and profound process of political insurrection that has a clear and very extensive technical support. This process responds to the irreversible action of the totalitarian trilogy that was displaced on 11 September 1973 and which since then, in a struggle without quarter, began in December 1982 a public, systematic, and planned process to destabilize the government.

This sector, which is a minority in the country, has not respected the clear and overwhelming popular verdict of 1980 when it attempted to breach national unity. Even when the government has demonstrated its sincere effort to seek a minimum consensus, these opposition forces, which call themselves democratic, have insisted on absolute and discriminatory programs that are not compatible with democracy. This has stimulated dynamic and escalating extremist actions which are largely fed by the lack of a definite position which those same democratic sectors should adopt in the face of Marxism, which is a source of inspiration and the promoter of terrorism.

I said in Vina del Mar that it was necessary to again think about the pronouncement of 11 September 1973, which not only had the objective of putting an end to a lack of government control, which was provoked by the former Marxist administration, but also to restore the everlasting values of Chilean patriotism and to give the country a true democracy capable of overcoming the ill that was mortally affecting it.

A careful study of the so-called political opening truly demonstrates that the vices that had affected our political life continue with us. Among other events, the population has observed in a perplexed manner the scandal of alliances between democratic sectors that say they are inspired by Christianity with others of a radical position such as the Marxists.

The country cannot allow this continued and real escalation of subversive actions that stop the total implementation of democracy which the people of Chile desire. The people cannot allow that violence, death, and the destruction of property be systematically resorted to under the pretext of exercising the right of every inhabitant of our continent, of our territory, to express his opinion, needs, and petitions.

In this regard I especially call on the Chilean women. They, more than anyone else, should see that their children are not induced to participate as instruments in actions organized by the Communists.

This situation has led the president to the conviction that he has the unrenounceable obligation before God and the fatherland to prevent, in strict accordance with the law, the consolidation of the forces that are trying to destroy us. The historic responsibility of the armed and police forces will never be subject to the totalitarian dictates of ideological sectors or to the stubbornnesss of the oligarchic leadership at home and abroad. There will be people speaking of a lack of democratic will and of a desire to remain in power indefinitely. The people of Chile know that the only objective of the government is to strictly fulfill the Constitution and the laws. This is the appropriate attitude in a state of law and in a real democracy.

In order to safeguard democracy and freedom it is now more than ever necessary to be inflexible in enforcing the institutional laws. In view of what I have said and under the real conviction that with adequate measures we will be able to fulfill the objective of common good as established on 11 September 1973 and in this manner prevent the recurrence of the tragic situation experienced by the country before 10 September 1973, I want to inform the nation of the following:

By virtue of the powers bestowed upon me by the Constitution, I have decreed a state of siege throughout the country effective today, to put an end to the criminal escalation of terrorist and subversive activities and to prevent the type of disruption of public order that has been affecting the tranquillity of the people.

As I pointed out in my Vina del Mar speech, the laws that make up the legal framework of our political system will continue to be enforced. These laws will allow the democratic sectors to organize themselves to participate in this manner in the defense of freedom and nationality, a task that involves not only the government organizations but all Chileans. Thank you very much. [applause]

Jarpa on State of Siege

PY070030 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has stated that the state of siege grants the government power to struggle against terrorism. Jarpa made this statement a few minutes after being confirmed in his post by the president.

Jarpa added that the state of siege is a legal measure that has been enforced by previous governments several times. Jarpa noted that the only sector that will be affected by the state of siege is extremism.

Regarding this new stage, the interior minister added that he will continue to work with different national sectors to implement the regionalization of the country and other necessary issues. He added that he still believes in the political opening process.

[Begin recording] [Jarpa] I believe in the political opening process despite the fact that there are still many obstacles to achieve it, such as the problems caused by terrorists, extremists, bombings [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Sir, what would you tell those who say that the enforcement of the state of siege means [words indistinct] for the political opening process?

[Jarpa] Well, here we are confronting a different situation. Either you try to safeguard the life of persons and social peace, or you do not enforce any measures at all so that no one criticizes you. I believe that any government leader must enforce all measures necessary to safeguard social peace, despite criticisms. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Regarding the enforcement of the state of siege, the interior minister said that this measure will be in force as long as necessary, but that he hoped that it will be lifted as soon as possible.

Regarding the president's decision to reject his resignation, Jarpa noted that he was quite satisfied over the confidence that the president has expressed in him. Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa added that all Chileans must cooperate with local authorities in the struggle against terrorism.

State of Siege Decree Published

PY071226 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The OFFICIAL GAZETTE has published the decree that establishes the state of siege in Chile. The decree, which bears No 1200 and was issued by the Interior Ministry on 6 November 1984, states the following:

In view of what is established under Article 40, Item 2, and temporary Provision No 15-B, Item 4 of the Constitution, and the agreement reached by the government junta in this regard, and;

Considering the existing state of internal turmoil, I hereby decree:

1. Beginning with the date of the publication of the present decree in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, a state of siege is hereby established throughout the national territory until 4 February 1985.

The decree establishing the state of siege is signed by President Augusto Pinochet and by Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa.

JARPA ACCEPTS ARCHBISHOPRIC'S EXPLANATIONS

PY062050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Report by Hugo Reyes from the archbishopric]

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has accepted the explanation given by the Catholic Church regarding a meeting of Chilean bishops with Chileans living in exile in Rome, a meeting that the church said was of a pastoral nature as is normally held in Europe with Chileans in exile.

This information was disclosed by Msgr Sergio Pinera, president of the Episcopal Conference. He labeled the meeting with Jarpa as very cordial. He also said that the church-government relations are not important, and the current economic and political problems. He said, however, that the bishops are convinced that there is a way out of the crisis.

We would like to reiterate, then, that Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has accepted the explanation given by the Catholic Church regarding a meeting of Chilean bishops with Chileans living in exile in Rome. The church said that these types of meetings held throughout Europe are of a pastoral nature. This was announced by Msgr Pinera, president of the Episcopal Conference.

SANTIAGO, SAN ANTONIO PROVINCE UNDER CURFEW

PY070045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The chief of the emergency zone of the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province has issued Communique No 28 enforcing a curfew from 0000 until 0500 daily. The communique was signed by Major General Rene Vidal.

People will not be allowed to move in vehicles or on foot, individually or in groups, on the streets during these hours. Therefore they will have to stay in their homes or in their place of work on night shifts. Any citizen who does not have a permit but must go out into the streets during the curfew because of special circumstances such as serious illness, accident, or any other reason, explain the situation to the first policeman on duty he encounters.

Private or public vehicles or taxis will also not be allowed to circulate. Anyone found by the armed or police forces violating this regulation must halt to be identified and interrogated. The armed and police forces have special instructions to strictly enforce the curfew. Those who violate this communique will be put at the disposal of the local court and punished according to Title 1, Chapter 3 of the Penal Code and the State Security Law, according to the case.

The safe-conducts issued to people in public service or working as private security guards and for vehicles distributing newspapers so that they may circulate during the restricted hours will be valid until 12 November 1984. The permits will then have to be renewed.

TWO TERRORIST ATTACKS REPORTED IN SANTIAGO

PY061833 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Two terrorist attacks have taken place over the past few hours in Santiago. A bomb, which shattered the windows of nearby buildings and caused intermittent power cuts, went off by a lamp post in front of the house located at 1484 Caupolican Street.

Meanwhile, subversive criminals burned a bus with Santiago license plate No HHA-626 which commutes between the Recoleta and Lira districts. The bus was parked on Antonio Correa street in Recoleta district. The bus owner noticed the fire in time and put it out with the help of a driver. Members of the security forces are now investigating both subversive attacks.

UNION LEADERS ESTABLISH NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION

PY030247 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Oct 84 p C4

[Text] Over 700 union leaders attended the congress of the Workers Democratic Union [UDT] in Punta de Tralca, Chile, where after 3 days of talks about the national status quo, they decided to establish the Workers Democratic Confederation [Central Democratica de Trabajadores]. The congress was attended by union leaders from all over the country belonging to various labor factions and democratic political groups. The talks, which began in Punta de Tralca on Friday, 26 October, were aimed at analyzing the country's economic, political, and social situation. Foreign labor leaders also participated.

In addition to reaching various agreements on the above-mentioned issues, the delegates agreed to establish the Workers Democratic Confederation, an organization that will "to some extent replace the old Chilean Trade Union Federation, which means that it will be rejected by the members of the current National Workers Command," according to one of the delegates.

Votes were cast by 750 delegates and union leaders, who elected the following executive board: Eduardo Rios, top leader of the UDT, was appointed president; Enrique Mellados and Rigoberto Munoz are the first and second vice president, respectively; Hernol Flores is the secretary general, and Ernesto Voguel is the treasurer.

The first decision of the new organization was to join the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers and the International Conference of Free Trade Union Organizations, which is headquartered in Europe.

The conclusions reached at the congress will be officially released on Wednesday, 31 October.

NEW AD PRESIDENT SAYS PROTESTS TO CONTINUE

PY021817 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Despite the tragic deaths caused by the national day of protest, the Democratic Alliance [AD] has announced that it will continue to promote those protests. This was announced by Marxist Ricardo Lagos upon assuming the presidency of the AD opposition coalition. He added that they will continue to promote the holding of the so-called peaceful national protests, which are synonymous with vandalism, looting, damage and deaths.

In addition, he said that the AD is not willing to participate in the dialogue proposed by Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno. He stated that the AD does not want to undertake negotiations based on the recognition of the 1980 Constitution, which was approved by the majority of Chileans.

However, Lagos said that the AD is willing to negotiate with the Popular Democratic Movement, a facade organization for the outlawed Communist Party, and with the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, an extremist organization that has carried out criminal attacks.

Lagos admitted that there is an agreement between the AD and the aforementioned groups, particularly regarding the protests that have been repudiated by Chilean citizens.

BANISHED COMMUNIST LEADERS RETURN TO SANTIAGO

PY050230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1422 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Nov (EFE) -- The 90-day banishment to the interior of the country for Communist leaders Rene Largo Farias, Osiel Nunez, and Luis Godoy, has ended.

The three politicians were expelled from Chile on 24 July and sent to Buenos Aires, but Argentina rejected them since they refused to remain there as tourists or refugees. Without allowing them to disembark from the plane, the Chilean Government made them continue their flight to Bogota as exiles, but they returned on 4 August. In view of these circumstances, the Chilean Government decided to allow them back into the country, but it banished them for 90 days to obligatory residences far from Santiago.

Rene Largo Farias, former radio spokesman of President Salvador Allende, was sent to Cochrane, 1,600 km south of Santiago; Osiel Nunez was banished to Melinca, an island village near Chiloe, 1,200 km south of Santiago; and former Deputy Luis Godoy was taken to Copiapo, 2,000 km north of Santiago.

Largo Farias was met in the city of Coihaique, near his place of exile, by his son and a group of friends who accompanied him on his return to Santiago.

MAJORITY OF EXILES TO RETURN TO JOIN STRUGGLE

PY061610 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Mireya Baltra, labor minister during the late President Salvador Allende's regime, announced here today that most of the 5,000 Chileans living in exile, whom the government intends never to allow back, have decided to return to Chile by every means possible to participate in the peoples' struggle. During a press conference, Baltra pointed out that the return of the first exiles will start soon and added that we will come by air, sea, or land to assert our right to live in our own country.

The former minister also said that on 11 September the Chilean Government published in a Santiago daily a list of almost 5,000 people who are not allowed to return to their country. This list even includes the names of children of exiles born abroad.

Baltra stated that the resignation of Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa reveals the success of the national days of protest held on 29 and 30 October. She added: It also has been proven that Pinochet is the main obstacle, although not the only one. With Pinochet there cannot be any opening or democratization. Because of his stubbornness, Pionochet can be removed only by force.

JUDGE INTERROGATES FORMER HONDURAN ATTACHE

PY061415 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Santiago, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Chief Supreme Court Judge Rafael Retamal today interrogated the former military attache to the Honduran Embassy in Santiago, General Jose Bueso Rosa, who is the subject of two extradition requests.

In this case the chief judge of the Supreme Court acts as a lower court judge; on 2 November he ordered the preventive custody of General Bueso Rosa, who is now at the Capuchinos prison annex in Santiago.

Chilean lawyers Jorge Balmaceda and Jorge Cruzat, who accompanied Bueso Rosa in today's proceedings, have been appointed counsels for the defense.

Bueso Rosa was removed from his post in the Honduran Embassy in Santiago by his country's government on Thursday, 1 November, after the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation reported the existence of a plot to assassinate Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova, a plot in which officers, gun runners, drug traffickers, and politicians were involved. The U.S. Administration has requested the extradition of the Honduran general who is accused of being involved in drug trafficking in Miami worth millions of dollars. Tegucigalpa authorities have requested Santiago authorities to arrest and extradite General Bueso Rosa because he allegedly is one of the leaders of the conspiracy against President Suazo Cordova.

PRESIDENT ISSUES ORDER ON SPENDING CONTROL

PA261442 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur today ordered a strict and rigorous control of the public administration, mainly in decentralized institutes and state-owned marketing agencies, to eradicate unnecessary expenditures, the abuse of public funds, unnecessary trips, luxury, and ostentation. Anyone who ignores these measures will be reprimanded or fired, he warned the governors, mayors, commissioners, and general managers or directors of national decentralized institutes, who met with him at 0700 in Narino Palace. Betancur [words indistinct] that these orders must be obeyed by everyone, regardless of their status, party, or group.

He said: The administration's duties toward the people include discipline. No more loafers, no more squanderers. We will have an administration that [words indistinct], fulfills its duty, and earns the people's admiration and respect.

Betancur announced new public administration policies which will advocate austerity and the reactivation of employment sources. During his speech, the president discussed the need to cut public expenditures, as follows:

1. The absolute need to rigorously enforce laws about new jobs or personnel, and restrictions regarding the appointment of supernumerary personnel;

2. The need to limit general expenses to the minimum;

3. The need for all government organizations including territorial organizations, decentralized agencies, to follow the government's instructions regarding the approval of salary increases for their officials in an effort to control inflation, and to guarantee the purchasing power of these salaries without increasing the inflation.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD DETAINS FRENCH PLANE

PA070031 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bogota -- An Air France plane was blocked for 2 hours today at the Eldorado International Airport following the unilateral decision by the Colombian Civil Aeronautics board to reduce the French company's weekly Paris-Bogota flights from three to two. According to Air France in Bogota, President Belisario Betancur had to personally intervene at the request of the French Embassy so that the plane's departing passengers could leave the plane and the passengers boarding in Bogota for Lima could enter the plane. Air France reported that the measure also affects the weekly flights from Europe by other airlines.

FIXED SATELLITE PLANNED BY AND ANDEAN GROUP

PA012313 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 27 Oct 84 pp 1, 3

[By Guillermo Tovar A.]

[Text] Yesterday, Colombian Communications Minister Nohemi Sanin Posada announced that Colombia will launch a fixed -- that is, rotating at the same speed as the earth -- satellite for the Andean Group.

In addition, Colombia will create what is to be known as the National Data Transmitting Network [Red Nacional de Transmision de Datos].

The minister and National Enterprise for Telecommunications [Telecom] President Hernan Gonzalez Sorzano presented to the leaders of the telecommunications sector and advertisers associations a draft for an agreement with the government to learn the requirements of the private sector before deciding whether such a costly investment can be justified.

The minister said that the satellite will affect the activities of enterprises and Colombians and added that first of all the satellite must meet our needs for the next 10 years, the estimated life span of each system.

According to studies conducted by Telecom and French experts, the most profitable model would be a joint venture that Colombia would launch, not only for transmission of television, telephone communications, and national data, but to meet the needs of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela. These countries would then share the cost of the project.

The initiative, presented by the late Foreign Minister Indalecio Lievano Aguirre years ago takes advantage of Colombia's strip of territory on the equator. Such a location gives some countries special advantage for launching a fixed satellite.

Two other projects under consideration are a Colombia satellite project known as Satcol and the direct contracting for services through the international enterprise, Intelsat.

These two projects were discarded until now because Telecom could not afford the huge costs. At any rate, however, Intelsal would be in charge of handling the project, while NASA of the United States would be in charge of launching the satellite.

The system consists of a fixed booster station that allows for easy access and transmission of telex, telephone, computers, and national education communications, as well as national and international television broadcasts. The Andean satellite would have 24 transponders [transmitter-receiver units with distance-measuring equipment], each of which can handle 1,000 telephone channels.

The president said that Colombia should take advantage, as soon as possible, of three orbital positions that the country has registered at the International Telecommunications Union. These positions may be used until 1988. The official also announced that Colombia will convene a meeting of Andean countries by the end of this year in order to formalize the proposal. He also said that the National Council for Economic and Social Policy would approve the project only if it is profitable.

Furthermore, the minister announced the initiation of the National Data Transmitting Network in order to make known governmental information to all levels.

It has been planned to reach with this wealth of information homes and distant places through a computer. Systems such as videotex, teletext, and electronic courier will be installed. These systems permit data transmission, display, and reception at a speed 50 times faster than telex.

NAVY MINISTER ON SUPPORT FOR BOLIVIA IN SEA OUTLET

PY061555 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Navy Minister Vice Admiral Jorge Du Bois Gervasi said today that Peru has given its full support to Bolivia's aspiration to gain a sea outlet and noted that the problem should be carefully studied by experts.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What can you say about the need of the fraternal Bolivian Republic to have a sea outlet?

[Gervasi] I believe that it is a just aspiration to which Peru has given its full support.

[Reporter] And the proposal to satisfy that aspiration by creating a corridor along the border between the two countries?

[Gervasi] This problem must be studied carefully by experts on that question, because, as you know, the close relations between Bolivia and Chile [words indistinct] to give a solution affecting territory that was formerly Peruvian. [end recording]

FURTHER DETAILS ON CAUSE OF POWER FAILURE

PY061318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 6 Nov (AFP) -- As soon as the electricity supply was restored in Lima shortly before midnight, the state electric power company, Electrolima, urged the population to use as little electricity as possible until the state of emergency is over. It was also reported that the terrorist attack that caused a power cut in central Peru last night, and still affects several regions, was caused by the blowing up of high tension pylons in Pamacocha, Junin Department, 315 km east of Lima. The pylons have not been located yet, but an Electrolima spokesman said that they will be in the next few hours, and will be repaired immediately.

During the blackout, terrorists in Lima also attacked the Caja de Agua police station in Lurigancho district, and the EFESA laboratory.

SHINING PATH RAIDS ON COUNTRYSIDE REPORTED

Governor, 10 Peasants Killed

PY012007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1808 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Police sources today reported that 10 peasants, allegedly members of the peasant patrols (self-defense groups), were murdered by Shining Path guerrillas in two Ayacucho and Huancavelica localities, southeast of Lima, in the past 48 hours.

A column of armed subversives, most of them adolescents, the day before yesterday intercepted a pickup truck in the vicinity of the locality of Santa Rosa, in La Mar Province of Ayacucho Department. Seven of the 12 passengers in the pickup truck were killed by the subversives because they were carrying peasant patrol documents. This information was released by the driver and the surviving passengers.

In Pampaccporis, a small village in Huancavelica, 522 km southeast of this capital, 2 days ago a terrorist group burst into the town and after gathering most of the townspeople in the public square, executed Governor Felix Revollar and Prudencio Riccra on charges of cooperating with the security forces.

In the area known as Huartacan, on the outskirts of Pampaccporis, two unidentified peasants and businessman Alcides Morales were killed because they were charged with being peasant patrol members.

Meanwhile, leaflets appeared in the Ayacucho city of Huanta early on the morning of 31 October. The leaflets were left in the houses of authorities and journalists and in the native Quechua language bore the saying "qatarisun lliu," which means let us all participate in the uprising.

Millions of peasants will soon rise like a storm; all parties and revolutionary comrades will be subjected [word indistinct] before the peasants, and they will have to say who they are siding with, Mao, the leaflet says. [as received]

The leaflet also bears the expression "the 1985 electoral farce" (alluding to the next presidential elections) over a caricature of the four main presidential candidates -- Javier Alva, Alan Garcia, Luis Bedoya, and Alfonso Barrantes -- who are seen throwing dice on a table.

The candidates belong to the following parties: the Popular Action (ruling party), the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, the Christian Popular Party, and the United Left, respectively.

Tantamayo Mayor Killed

PY061453 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0542 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (EFE) -- It was reported here today that on Thursday, 1 October, the Mayor of Tantamayo town, his wife, and three teachers were murdered by members of the Shining Path group that occupied that town in northern Peru.

Some 150 terrorists burst into Tantamayo in Huamalies Province, Huanuco Department, and in the presence of its inhabitants murdered Mayor Cirilo Meza, of the United Left Party, and his wife.

The terrorists warned Meza that they would kill him if he did not resign from his post. Because he refused to do so, they started shooting at him, without succeeding in killing him. They finally put an end to him while he was embracing his wife, who also was killed by the bullets. The mayor's four children and all the Tantamayo population witnessed the murder.

The terrorists then murdered three teachers who tried to intercede with them on behalf of the mayor, and then set the town hall on fire.

TERRORISTS BOMB TRAIN, DERAILMENT REPORTED

PY042337 Paris AFP in Spanish 1841 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (AFP) -- The plainclothes police today reported that a wagon and a platform from a freight train were derailed last night due to a dynamite attack that destroyed the railway lines in La Calera, Pasco, 300 km southeast of Lima.

The plainclothes police major of Cerro de Pasco, Julio Bradales, said that while the 38-car train transporting minerals between La Oroya and Cerro de Pasco was going through La Calera in the Quillaccocha district, a wagon and a platform from it were derailed by three potent dynamite blasts.

The same sources said that apart from the property damages, there were no casualties.

ELECTION COORDINATOR ON VOTE TALLY MECHANISMS

PY070135 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] The State Secretariat general coordinator of national elections, Colonel Jose Khatcherian, today at midday revealed that the Interior Ministry will know the election results from the whole country only three and a half hours after the voting precincts [circuitos] close down. The colonel said that the reports from the interior will arrive in Montevideo by telephone from 13 departments, and by radio facsimile from five departments. There will also be a radio system in reserve, he added.

[Begin recording] [Khatcherian] The ministry has a method which we follow, and this is the third time that I am in charge of this as a coordinator, so we are organized in such a way as to use all our previous experience to ensure the smoothest possible functioning of the election reporting. As I said during the meeting, the ministry has two responsibilities. One of them, which is shared with the Armed Forces, is to be in charge of security. They will start by naming the custodians for the polling stations. The custodians will remain at the polling station from the time it opens until it delivers the ballot box to the place specified by the Electoral Court.

[Reporter] Colonel, what time will the Interior Ministry release the first results?

[Khatcherian] We expect it to be around 2230. I hope it will be earlier, but that depends on how long the polling stations take to make the first vote tally.

[Reporter] How many polling precincts will there be in the country?

[Khatcherian] At the moment there are about 7,850. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Colonel, considering the information system that will be used by the Interior Ministry, can it be proved that no kind of fraud will occur?

[Khatcherian] Well, I can say confidently that according to our electoral laws there are no fraud possibilities. You know it well because the press has widely published that all the parties, be they traditional or not majorities or not, are entitled to request in each, and every electoral precincts of the country a copy, certificate, or evidential document of the vote tallies made by each voting precinct. Anyway, ours will be the first results from the first polling station. This task could really take months and we have to do it in three hours or a little more. Therefore, there is the possibility of mistakes, but not of fraud, because it is axiomatic that the Armed Forces will not lend themselves to doing this. And just like any axiom, we can assure this not by giving a definition, but rather by demonstrating it.

[Reporter] What responsibility will the Interior Ministry have in the final results of the elections?

[Khatcherian] It will have no responsibility. The only thing that could be ascribed to the Interior Ministry on the day after the election or in the following months is that it could have made a mistake in its report. But I repeat, the Interior Ministry is not entitled to confirm or give a definite guarantee to the result given on the night of Sunday 25.

[Reporter] Will the political parties be able to be present during the vote rally?

[Khatcherian] That is the Electoral Court business. Of course, it has already been said that the parties will be represented there by their delegates. That means that the rally will include the delegates. What is more, you know that during the last elections, not only the delegates but also even the press was present, and the results were filmed and transmitted over television. [end recording]

FERREIRA ALDUNATE BEING ALLOWED VISITORS

PY061411 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 5 Nov (AFP) -- Well-informed sources today revealed that the authorities of the military prison where Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is imprisoned have ordered the lifting of the incommunicado condition under which he has been held for 1 week. It was learned that the authorities returned to him a previously confiscated television set, as well as a radio, and that he is allowed to receive newspapers. The same sources said that Ferreira's relatives and lawyers were able to visit him last Sunday without being searched, which was one of the imposed restrictions.

These measures had been taken because a cassette sent from the prison by the sexagenarian party leader was used at several political meetings. Ferreira's lawyers had protected this measure to the Supreme Court, which in turn asked the authorities of the military prison where Wilson Ferreira has been detained for 4 months for a report on the case.

EXILED COMMUNIST LEADER RETURNS AFTER 10 YEARS

PY050200 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Nov (EFE) -- Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party and former congressman, returned to the country today after nearly 10 years of exile. The Communist leader was banished by the dictatorship in 1975, after being captured with false documents, and was detained for a few months. Arismendi had directed his party from the underground since 1973, when the military declared communism illegal and started to imprison its leaders. Arismendi spent almost all his exile in the Soviet Union, but since a few months ago he has lived in Argentina, waiting for favorable conditions to return to Uruguay.

The Communist leader was received by a large crowd and was accompanied by a long line of cars full of party fellows, which took a long time arriving in downtown Montevideo where a rally took place. Talking during the ride, Arismendi said that after his exile he returned more truly Uruguayan and communist than ever.

POLITICAL PRISONER DIES IN MILITARY HOSPITAL

PY061720 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0333 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Oscar Bernatti, a prisoner convicted for subversive activities, died today in the military hospital in Montevideo, thus increasing to five the number of Uruguayan political prisoners who have died during the past 4 months. The prisoner suffered from cancer. In 1982 he was operated on for a tumor in the lung, and last year for one in the brain.

Not long ago the mothers and relatives of those tried by the military court requested the release of 12 seriously ill prisoners. Bernatti was among these prisoners whose release was requested for humanitarian reasons.

BUILDING HOUSING ITALIAN EMBASSY BOMBED

PA061635 Paris AFP in Spanish 1605 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 6 Nov (AFP) -- A bomb exploded near the building that houses the Venezuelan businessmen's association and the Italian Embassy in this capital at 1430 GMT today, causing material damage but no injuries, the police have confirmed.

The bomb exploded between the third and fourth floor of the building that houses the Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Fedecamaras, damaging the ceiling and doors and shattering the windows of the building as well as those of vehicles parked in front.

Fedecamaras is a federation of Chambers of Commerce and industry which groups Venezuelan businessmen, and the building is located in a residential sector of northeastern Caracas.

The Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services and the Judicial Technical Police immediately began investigations. The Italian Embassy confirmed to AFP that no one was injured and that the Venezuelan security corps are handling the matter.

The first fragments picked up on the floor indicate that the explosion may have been caused by a German-made M-81 grenade, according to one of the experts at the site of the incident.

LOWER CRUDE PRODUCTION TO COST $200 MILLION

PA040404 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0612 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Caracas, 2 Nov (EFE) -- Venezuela will lose $200 million in oil income from the lower production agreed upon by OPEC.

Following oil price reductions established by Great Britain, Norway, and Nigeria, OPEC was obliged to ask its members to decrease their exports.

Venezuela must decrease its production by 120,000 barrels a day during November and December. This reduction is considered by government, economic, and political sectors as a great sacrifice, but necessary in order to maintain the present price scale.

Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua explained that the estimated loss of income of $200 million is based on the average reference price for Venezuelan crude of $26.74 [per barrel]. "Thanks to measures that the government has been taking, we can today say with absolute assurance and certainty that our oil industry is solid and that it has the necessary resources to finance its own development programs," he said.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH MEXICO -- The fourth meeting of the Venezuelan-Mexican Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation has ended after 3 days of deliberations. The meeting reviewed the world economic situation, Venezuelan-Mexican trade problems, and cooperation on tourism, transportation, and fishing. Although oil was not a topic on the agenda, the meeting reasserted the two countries' determination to defend oil prices. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 25 Oct 84 p 16 PA]

POLAND'S OBODOWSKI ARRIVES FOR JOINT CEMA MEETING

FL061752 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2216 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Deputy Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, Janusz Obodowski, has said that barter is the only trade option open to developing nations to eliminate the developed countries protectionist measures, which affect their economies.

The diplomat, who arrived in Mexico City to preside over the joint meeting between CEMA, Mexico, and the Polish trade delegation, which will be held on 9-23 November, said that economic and trade information should be increased among nations to counteract the effects of protectionism. He said protectionist policies hinder developing nations from repaying their respective foreign debts, and from counting on the necessary currencies to provide thrust to their economies.

Obodowski added that proof of this was that nations such as Mexico and Poland direct a large percentage of their resources to repayment of financial obligations, due to high interest rates, and that the only solution to this problem was to exchange products.

Wants Mexico to Upgrade Membership

FL062056 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1912 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), considered to be the common market of the socialist nations, has offered Mexico everything it wants in exchange for crude oil. Deputy Chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers Janusz Obodowski, executive president of CEMA, said neither his country nor CEMA need money but that both need to carry out barter deals. For this reason he has asked Mexico to change its status from CEMA associate member to full member in this economic organization of socialist nations.

Upon his arrival in this capital, Obodowski was interviewed by the Mexico City press and described the murder of Catholic priest Popieluszko as a political crime and a premeditated vandalistic act against the Polish Government.

He also said the fact that CEMA is meeting in Mexico will be very important because it will undoubtedly cause a greater and broader Mexican economic rapprochement with the socialist nations.

JOINT COOPERATION, TRADE TALKS OPENED WITH CSSR

FL061816 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1955 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Delegations of Mexico and Czechoslovakia, a member of the economic organization of socialist countries, today began holding joint cooperation talks in the fields of trade, science, and technology. The Foreign Secretariat announced that during the meetings, scheduled to end Tuesday, the possibilities of increasing the flow of bilateral trade, economic reciprocity, and exchanges of scientific and technical experiences will be evaluated.

It was indicated that the meetings of the commissions will make progress possible in achieving a more complex and comprehensive industrial cooperation and in providing the means that will enrich relations between the two countries. In the field of scientific cooperation, the results of the biannual cooperation program, within which some 30 biological sciences projects are being developed, will be examined, the Foreign Secretariat said.

The talks are being held during the visit to our country by CSSR Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, who will also attend the inauguration of the first exhibit of CEMA member-countries to be held in this capital from 9 to 23 November.

The Mexican delegation to the meetings is formed by Under Secretary of Foreign Trade Luis Bravo Aguilera and other officials from the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development as well as representatives of the Secretariats of Foreign Relations, Finance and Public Credit, and Fisheries. For the Czechoslovak side, Foreign Trade Federal Deputy Minister Jaroslav Jakubec and CSSR Ambassador to Mexico Jindrich Tucek as well as other officials are participating in the meeting.

Trade With CSSR Said Low

FL062226 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis Bravo Aguilera has said that trade between Mexico and Czechoslovakia has increased at an average annual rate of 13.6 percent, which rate does not correspond to the trade possibilities of the two nations. Speaking at the inauguration of the fourth meeting of the joint Mexican-Czechoslovak economic cooperation commission, Bravo said that trade between the two nations is far below that of the possibilities of their economies. He explained that 10 years after the signing of the Mexican-Czechoslovak trade cooperation agreement in 1974, the [low] level of trade makes it necessary to stimulate reciprocal trade relations.

COOPERATION TIES WITH BOLIVIA STRENGTHENED

PA061836 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Mexico and Bolivia will strengthen their technical cooperation ties in the development of the petroleum industry. This announcement was made by Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra. He described the results of his private talks with President Miguel de la Madrid as extraordinary. He disclosed that the horizons for mutual assistance in the areas of education and social security will be expanded in the future.

At a news conference held at the Foreign Correspondents Club, Fernandez Saavedra expressed support for the establishment of a common Latin American trade bloc so that the area can handle its own exports. He explained that the establishment of a trade exchange similar to the barter system would help the countries, in the long- or medium-term, to pay the Latin American foreign debt. He called for greater unity among the nations as an important mechanism to meet this debt.

He warned of the need to change a dangerous trend that is occurring in certain Latin American countries. "To obtain certain privileges in the handling of their foreign debts they are leaning more toward the industrialized nations," he affirmed. If this continues, he added, it would seriously harm Latin American integration. In regard to his country, he said that its future is not that negative with regard to the payment of the debt because it is foreseen that its exports will increase from $800 million to $2 billion.

COSTA RICA

ANTI-SANDINIST GROUPS DECRY ATTACK ON ROBELO

PA062358 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] In San Jose, representatives of various anti-Sandinist organizations in exile have repudiated the attack against Nicaragua counterrevolutionary leader Alfonso Robelo. Abel Melendez of the Christian Democratic Solidarity Front said that actions like these are characteristic of Marxist-Leninist regimes [word indistinct]. Roberto (Urroz) of the (Sandino) Democratic Movement said that this is not the first time that the FSLN has staged a criminal attack against Robelo, who heads this movement. Other anti-Sandinist leaders echoed these statements, placing the blame for the attack on the current Nicaraguan leaders.

REGISTRATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY DENIED

PA062229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The members of Costa Rica's Supreme Electoral Tribunal have unanimously upheld the ruling issued by Rafael Villegas, director of the Costa Rican Civil Registry, denying the registration of the Costa Rican Communist Party. According to the Civil Registry's 3 October ruling, the application for registration was denied because any movement sympathetic to the Marxist-Leninist, fascist, or national-socialist doctrines that contravene Costa Rica's legal order has no place in the current electoral system.

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal's document of support for Villegas' ruling is currently being drafted, said Carlos Vieto, the tribunal's secretary.

EXTRADITION OF BASQUE TERRORIST AUTHORIZED

PA062228 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] The Superior Criminal Court of Alajuela yesterday afternoon issued a resolution authorizing the extradition of Gregorio Jimenez Morales, a member of the Basque Fatherland and Liberty Organization. The resolution is legally founded on the court's inability to classify Jimenez Morales as a common criminal. According to the Public Security Ministry, the court has established that the extradition will take place only after the trial of the Basque terrorist concludes. He is charged with plotting against the lives of anti-Sandinist leaders. Jimenez Morales has been in La Reforma Prison since 9 September 1983.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE VIEWS LA PALMA MEETING

PM061251 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Interview with President Napoleon Duarte by Marcel Niedergang in San Salvador: "Mr Duarte's Gamble" -- date not given]

[Text] San Salvador -- The Salvadoran president has won a personal gamble. By going unescorted into a guerrilla zone on 15 October to talk with the rebels' representatives he impressed the Salvadorans, who are very sensitive to panache. His popularity has reached a peak; but the death squads have condemned him for "treachery." He is taking the threat seriously, but no more than that: "They already wanted my skin before the presidential election." Napoleon Duarte is a mighty figure, a natural politician with a driving ambition.

During the interview he granted us at the presidential palace, we also discovered a man with an overwhelming desire to successfully restore peace to his country.

[Niedergang] In May you said: "No discussion with the rebels before conditions of security have been restored for all Salvadorans." Has this then been achieved....

[Duarte] Yes, I said so, and I have just proved it. The rebels' civilian representatives, who came from abroad by plane, crossed the whole country by car from the airport to the north of Chalatenango. They left in the same way. I did not want to talk with them without being certain that their safety would be guaranteed....

[Niedergang] But what about other Salvadorans?

[Duarte] It is true. I cannot bluff. The La Palma meeting would not have been possible in May or June. But there is still a great deal to be done if the security of all citizens is to be guaranteed. However, we are on the right path. Insecurity is on the decline. In La Palma I personally ran all the risks. Danger could have come from the guerrillas or the death squads. Not to mention isolated madmen. This type of event readily prompts desperate acts....

[Niedergang] The archbishop's legal department says that the death squads' activities have increased again since September.

[Duarte] I do not think that is true. Everything depends on the interpretation of the figures and reports. The department in question tends only to gather reports favorable to the left. In September three bombs fell on a village. People abroad talked to me about this: The three bombs had produced 168 explosions. Has the department in question heard about the murder by guerrillas of the mayor of the village of Dulce Nombre de Maria, in Chalatenango? No. No more than it has heard about the murder of a telecommunications employee in the capital in mid-October. The violence has not ended. There will be highs and lows, and perhaps even, in the short term, a deterioration sparked off by the start of a peace process.

[Niedergang] Is the restructuring of the state security services, suspected of excesses, adequate?

[Duarte] We have carried out dismissals and transfers from the bottom to the top. Several hundred agents have been affected.

A new philosophy and methodology have been inculcated into these services, which are now separate from the Army command. We have carried out investigations of local commanders in the villages and of local police chiefs, and we have restored order where necessary.

[Niedergang] Does the Constitution allow negotiation with armed rebels?

[Duarte] The Constitution does not say anything specific on this. What is true is that its principles cannot be changed. I want dialogue within the strict framework of the Constitution. But it can also be changed legally, by parliamentary action. Nonetheless some concessions -- which could be envisaged in the framework of a negotiation process (which, I must explain, has not started) -- will be difficult if not impossible. It would be inconsistent to say to the guerrillas: give yourselves up, lay down your arms, and we will put you in prison. But an amnesty can be envisaged. The rebels would then no longer be criminals.

[Niedergang] The Farabundo Marti Front claims to have given you a 29-point program.

[Duarte] That is untrue. They did not put forward any plan. And I have a character reference -- Archbishop Rivera y Damas, who was present. We are going to publish an official communique to clarify things.

[Niedergang] Major D'Aubuisson says that the La Palma meeting was "fooling about," because there was no truce agreement.

[Duarte] The subject of a truce was not discussed at all, because it could not be. The guerrillas could not propose a truce without seeming to be in a weak position. A member of their delegation admitted this to us.

[Niedergang] Were the signatories of the 1981 French-Mexican agreement not right 3 years too soon?

[Duarte] Not at all. That was foreign interference. They were trying to interfere in our internal affairs and in fact support the left. The context is completely different today. We want to talk among Salvadorans and solve our problems ourselves.

[Niedergang] But they wanted the armed opposition to enjoy a degree of representation. That is what you are now giving it.

[Duarte] Dialogue necessarily implies representation. This is true whether 2, 10, or 1,000 people are involved. But it is impossible to recognize a Salvadoran association of murderers, the death squads. I am seeking peace, and I meet those people I think necessary to achieve this goal, which is desired by the Salvadoran people.

[Niedergang] Has the Socialist International promised you aid?

[Duarte] Me?

[Niedergang] Yes, to successfully carry out your process of pacification.

[Duarte] I think that the Socialist International has a better understanding of what is happening in Central America, and especially in El Salvador. It is now in favor of a just political solution, which is consistent with the country's real situation.

[Niedergang] Is not the La Palma meeting a boost for Ronald Reagan against Walter Mondale?

[Duarte] Perhaps. That is not certain. It may be a boost for both. In any case, if I were Reagan or Mondale, I know that I could not avoid discussing Central America, El Salvador, and Duarte.

VENCEREMOS VIEWS REAGAN AS THREAT TO WORLD

PA061450 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] What does the Ronald Reagan administration mean to Latin America? Reagan is the loyal representative of powerful, multimillion-dollar U.S. interest groups, the most reactionary groups, who make war their most productive imperialist industry.

Reagan was the British Government's ally in its neocolonialist war against Argentina's Malvinas Islands; Reagan is the one who has made every possible effort to violate the Panama Canal Treaties; Reagan sent mercenary troops to invade the small island of Grenada. Reagan, a cynical filibusterer and international terrorist, mined the Nicaraguan harbors and maintains an immoral and dirty war against the Nicaraguan people.

Under the Reagan administration, the CIA carried out criminal attacks against [Panama's] General Omar Torrijos and [Ecudaor's] President Jaime Roldos.

During the past few years Reagan's CIA has launched a crime wave against popular leaders, labor union members, students, teachers, and peasants in Latin America.

Reagan has trampled Honduras' sovereignty and independence. He has turned that country into a base for aggressions and intervention. The war and oppression policy (?against) the self-determination of the peoples has prompted Reagan to increase to the highest level the budget for the production of weapons, while he has reduced funds for social aid for the U.S. people.

Reagan represents the danger of nuclear extermination. Reagan represents a direct military intervention in Central America. Numerous documents (?outlining) specific actions confirm this.

The Salvadoran people are aware of this. They are aware that a great struggle for freedom, social justice, and Latin America's independence is drawing closer. We, the Salvadorans, feel proud to be the ones historically called upon to defeat the imperialist troops.

U.S. CITIZENS URGED TO VOTE AGAINST REAGAN

PA051641 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "Elections in the United States"]

[Text] Presidential elections in the United States are scheduled for tomorrow, 6 November. The entire world has lived for 4 years in terror and anxiety because of the demented, warmongering policy pursued by Reagan and his advisers. World peace has been in its greatest peril since Ronald Reagan moved into the White House.

Tomorrow, Ronald Reagan and Walter Mondale will compete in the elections. As everyone knows, the government programs of the two candidates are essentially the same; however, Mr Reagan persists in his war policy, his insolent pretension of dominating the world. During the electoral campaign, Mr Reagan demonstrated total ignorance of world strategic problems. He also revealed his desire to continue aggression against Central America, especially against Nicaragua and our country, El Salvador. The Nicaraguan people's struggle to defend their revolutionary conquests and the Salvadoran people's struggle to advance toward their liberation have come up against Mr Reagan's aggressive policy and have revealed to the entire world the U.S. Government's true imperialist objectives.

We love peace, and we do not want the conflict in this region to become more generalized and deeper. For this reason, we appeal to the U.S. people to decide tomorrow to prevent Mr Reagan, the greatest threat to world peace, from continuing to occupy the presidency of the United States. The peace and tranquillity of the U.S. people are also imperiled by Mr Reagan's policy.

We are experiencing times in which oppressed peoples, dominated peoples have chosen the path to freedom. The times of imperialist and colonialist domination belong to the past. Our peoples are determined to be free. Just as the U.S. people love freedom, our peoples also aspire to be free. Their aspirations will not be quenched by an imperialist government's desire for war and domination. The Salvadoran people hope that the U.S. people will say no to Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy. However, the Salvadoran people are also preparing to advance on the path toward peace with justice, confronting, if necessary, increased aggression from the imperialist government. We love peace and freedom, and we are struggling to attain them.

This is the will of the Salvadoran people and the other peoples of Central America: No to Ronald Reagan's war policy! End the imperialist intervention in El Salvador and Central America!

FMLN CALLS FOR END TO INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING

PA061825 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The humanization of the conflict requires an end to the bombings and Yankee intervention. Last week Duarte ordered increased bombing of the civilian population in the areas in conflict. In Chalatenango there were more than four bombings. The same is true in the Guazapa area. In just 4 days, the Air Force dropped over fifty 500- and 150-lb bombs on the people. Damage to homes, crops, and work animals total many thousand colones. The Salvadoran people see no effort being made on the part of the regime to end the indiscriminate bombing. Duarte's words regarding a political solution were very hypocritical, and he is being even more hypocritical and false when he talks about building a democracy in our country. [Words indistinct] democracy is synonymous with death.

The imperialists are also increasing their acts of aggression against our fatherland. Supersonic SR-71 spy planes have flown over our territory in an arrogant and aggressive Yankee intervention in our country. We do not want the Yankee aggressors in our fatherland; we do not want the messengers of war and death; we do not want the teachers of terrorism, the Yankee spies, the CIA agents disguised as diplomats or advisers.

Attainment of peace for our people also implies the expulsion of the Yankee aggressor. Yankee, get of El Salvador and Central America!

CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS CONTINUED REBEL ACTION

Chalatenango Fighting

PA041650 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Attention! Enemy forces have sustained many casualties in Chalatenango Department. Here is the report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front issued in the rebel and heroic Chalatenango Department. In 5 days of fighting in Chalatenango, the forces of the oligarchy sustained 29 casualties. We repeat, the puppet Army sustained 29 casualties in clashes in Chalatenango Department in the past 5 days. We were told that the casualties include an officer of the 4th Infantry Brigade headed by the criminal Sigfrido Ochoa Perez. Many of these 29 casualties were members of the ill-famed Ramon Belloso Battalion, better known as the Coca Cola Battalion.

In our future broadcasts we will continue to report on the clashes in Chalatenango Department and in this Morazan Department where the Duarte forces are sustaining many casual-casualties.

Clash in Cuscatlan

PA051451 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Everywhere in our various war fronts the FMLN forces are defeating the dictatorship's troops. Attention! Attention to the following information from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front:

Heavy fighting occurred between FMLN forces and a Cazadores Battalion unit of Detachment No 5 in Tejutepeque from 1000 to 1600 on 3 November. Enemy forces which had entered Las Bermudas and Tenango, Suchitoto jurisdiction in Cuscatlan Department, clashed with our forces. We inflicted 30 casualties on the enemy. We repeat: In this clash that occurred near Las Bermudas and Tenango, Suchitoto jurisdiction in Cuscatlan, we inflicted 30 casualties on enemy forces, including dead and wounded. In addition, we seized two M-16 rifles and a shell for a 90-mm cannon. The enemy fled in disarray to Las Guaras bridge. We sustained two casualties.

Communications Center Destroyed

PA060440 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Attention, Salvadoran people: We have an important report. Our people in arms have had an important victory in Morazan Department. Radio Farabundo Marti has received reports of a successful rebel operation in Morazan Department. At 0100 today, 5 November, rebel units of the FMLN annihilated a communications and surveillance center of the puppet Army's general staff on Mendoza Hill, Chilanga jurisdiction, only 2 km north of San Francisco Gotera. It was reported that at the same time our units launched a heavy attack against enemy positions in the village of Chilanga. A company of the Ronald Reagan Battalion posted there was forced to abandon its positions and it sustained many casualties.

This successful operation, named after Companero Roberto Hernandez Walter who is present in our victories, was staged while the fascist high command stubbornly continues its fruitless operation in northern Morazan Department.

From Morazan Department we have learned the results of the successful annihilation operation against the communications and search center of the regime's Army. We inflicted 30 casualties, including 12 dead and 18 wounded, on the enemy. Two Army general staff radio operators are among those that were killed. We recovered the following war materiel: three M-16's, one M-79 grenade launcher, two PRC-77 military radios, two intelligence surveillance devices, 4,000 5.5-mm cartridges and other supplies.

We have achieved a new victory in the heroic department of Morazan. We have dealt a new defeat on the dictatorship's warmongering forces. This overwhelming victory by our forces has taken place only 10 days after the arrival of Colonel Malanilla at San Francisco Gotera's command center which, by the way, has been doing very well during the past several days.

Train Sabotaged

PA061226 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] We have more military reports, this time from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front. On 3 November at 0845, rebel units of our people's Army sabotaged a Salvadoran National Railroad [Fenadesal] train that was traveling from San Salvador to the port of Acajutla, in Sonsonate Departmrnt. The action was staged near the Mariona turnoff, south of Nejapa, only 8 km north of San Salvador. One hour later the enemy mobilized a company of the 1st Infantry Brigade with aerial support.

We urge the Salvadoran people to be alert to upcoming Radio Farabundo Marti broadcasts because we expect to have more information on this important sabotage of a train of the dictatorship's railway system.

Crop Duster Damaged

PA051454 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] At 0730 on 4 November, guerrillas of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade damaged another crop duster at Nelson Castro's cottonfield, located near Ereguayquin. This is another crop-dusting plane damaged by our forces because it did not heed our order that no plane should spray the cottonfields of the rich.

If the puppet Army destroys the poor people's crops, the FMLN army will wipe out the rich people's cotton.

GUATEMALA

FIVE BODIES FOUND IN 'CLANDESTINE CEMETERY'

PA032226 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] At approximately 2100 last night, the Army located five bodies in a clandestine cemetery in (Corral Ciguan), in the (Panilitam) sector of San Andres Semetabaj municipality, 32 km from the departmental capital of Solola. The five bodies were those of individuals kidnapped on 13 November 1982.

The common grave was opened yesterday afternoon at the orders of Army officers who arrived at the cemetery with several local and foreign correspondents. Relatives identified the bodies by the clothing. The five bodies were identified as those of Military Commissioner Jose Barrabal Canel, rural health official Tomas Morales Canel, Carlos Maztar Lopez, Diego Canel Morales, and Nicolas Chumili Morales. The five bodies had been at this site for a long time and could only be identified by the clothing.

According to the Army, the discovery was made through information obtained from Manuel Popchon and Tomas Morales Tian, former members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP. The two individuals reportedly accepted the amnesty decreed by the military government and provided the information needed to locate this clandestine cemetery.

The two former guerrilla members once collaborated with the EGP, providing supplies and guarding the locations where those kidnapped by this group were detained. In addition, the two informers once guarded the sites where people were killed, as well as the places where the victims were later buried. The soil at the site where the clandestine cemetery was found was loose; therefore, it is believed that more bodies may be found. The Army was still searching the area yesterday afternoon.

For his part, General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, chief of the Defense Ministry's [as heard] General Staff, told newsmen that the clandestine cemetery found in Solola by members of that region's military zone belongs to a subversive group and that a former subversive, who has accepted the amnesty, was approached to help locate the cemetery.

According to Lobos Zamora, newsmen were invited to visit the site. Obviously, he said, there is no reason to blame the authorities whenever things like this cemetery are found because it is evident that the subversives kidnapped the people and used this site to kill them. We hope to obtain more details on this discovery once the authorities conclude their work so the news media can obtain the complete information, he said.

ARMY REPORTS GUERRILLA CASUALTIES IN QUICHE

PA062124 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2102 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 6 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army reported today that it caused "many casualties" to the guerrillas during a clash yesterday in the troubled Quiche Department, located in the western part of the country.

The Army's Public Relations Office reported that yesterday, Sunday, Army troops clashed with a rebel group in Nebaj municipality, Quiche Department. The military source said that the rebels sustained "many casualties," but it does not give the exact number of casualties. Local news media carrying reports from their correspondents in that part of the country, say that more than 10 guerrillas have been killed. The Army managed to seize "a large quantity of arms and valuable documents," the military source said.

The Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, one of the four rebel groups that are waging a joint battle against the military government of General Oscar Mejia Victores, operates mainly in Quiche Department.

The EGP today issued a communique accusing the Guatemalan Army of bombing the civilian population in Quiche Department "to make its counterinsurgency campaign more effective."

The EGP said that on 24 October, an A37-B plane dropped 14 bombs and on three occasions it strafed the village of Vicampanabitz, located in Nebaj municipality.

The EGP added that during August and September "a total of 1,585 persons were either murdered, kidnapped, disappeared or were arrested by the Guatemalan Army."

General Rodolfo Loboz Zamora, Army General Staff chief, said today that the Army is expecting the guerrillas to increase their actions during the last 2 months of this year. "We have figures which show that the guerillas operating in Guatemala always increase their actions in November and December," Gen Lobos Zamora said.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO COMMENTS ON RECENT ABORTIVE COUP

PA062303 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Excerpts] President Roberto Suazo Cordova carried out a number of activities this weekend in fulfillment of his duties as the ruler of this country.

On Saturday morning the president delivered the keynote address at the inauguration of the 9th Infantry Battalion Officer's Club in El Taladro, Comayagua.

In an emotional voice, Dr Suazo Cordova told those present, particularly the members of the 9th Battalion and all members of the Armed Forces:

[Begin recording] I wish to take this opportunity to express my recognition, thanks and eternal gratitude to the commandant, officers, NCO's and men of the 9th Infantry Battalion, who are sentinels of freedom, justice and democracy in our beloved fatherland, Honduras, because on their shoulders, on their consciences and in their clean and dignified hands lies the personal safety of the president of the Republic who, with calm and serenity, has received the news that bad Hondurans and foreigners had planned to come here to spill blood and trample on the freedom, justice, and democracy that are fully guaranteed by our Armed Forces.

I wish to thank them because I placed myself in their hands as president of the Republic. Thanks to the Honduran people, to the support of all Hondurans, and to the support of the Armed Forces, I continue to be president of all Hondurans. I wish to tell the members of the 9th Infantry Battalion that as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, as constitutional president of the Republic, I am happy to be considered a member of the 9th Infantry Battalion, which is a worthy component of the services. [applause]

Even though I do not wear a military uniform, in the deepest recesses of my heart and with my best-seated democratic convictions I believe, and I have said so, that the Armed Forces are sentinels that permit all of us to enjoy peace, freedom and democracy without political distinctions. Only those who are not accustomed to living in a state of democracy constantly criticize our Armed Forces because they know that the Armed Forces are the only obstacle preventing chaos and anarchy from prevailing.

We can thank the Armed Forces and the Honduran people for the fact that we live in peace and tranquillity in a strife-torn Central America.

I want to take this opportunity to express, as I have done in a letter to His Excellency President Ronald Reagan and His Excellency U.S. Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte, my recognition and appreciation because their security services prevented tragedy from occurring in Honduras. It was not just the blood of Suazo Cordova that would have been spilled by a bullet. It would have been the blood of the Honduran people. It would have been freedom, justice and democracy, and the terrorists hiding under the red and black flag of international communism who would have benefitted the most in our country. That is why it hurts me in the deepest recesses of my heart to know that a member of the Armed Forces, General Jose Abnegado Bueso Rosa, on whom the president of the Republic pinned the insignia of brigadier general with dignity and respect, today has soiled that insignia and the name of the Honduran Armed Forces. [applause]

Therefore, today I ask all the officers, NCO's and troops of Honduras to maintain the firm unity that only the malcontents in this country are trying to destroy. Only those who do not love Honduras, only those who are full of exotic ideas try to destroy the Armed Forces' unity. I ask you to remain united and to support your commending general, General Marco Robles. He and other officers would also have fallen in the massacre and bloodshed that would have been unleashed in this country by those who are power hungry, and above all, by those who were displaced from power and want to recover it. The people and the Armed Forces will always be ready to defend democracy and others will not succeed or be able to subvert order. [end recording]

U.S. GOVERNMENT ASKED TO EXTRADITE ALVAREZ

PA061422 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0633 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Government officials announced last night that the Honduran Government has asked the U.S. Government to extradite former Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. The local authorities said that the extradition request was made Friday after a plot against the life of President Roberto Suazo Cordova was thwarted.

Officials indicated that Alvarez Martinez, who was ousted in March, is sought in connection with charges of embezzling public funds. However, they did not indicate whether there are reasons to believe that the former military commander may have been involved in the coupist plot.

John Negroponte, U.S. ambassador here, last night said that he had no knowledge that the extradition had been requested, but added that all of those persons implicated in the plot "will be rigorously tried according to U.S. laws." To date, nine persons have been arrested after the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) announced Wednesday that it had infiltrated agents into the group that was planning to assassinate Suazo Cordova, one of Washington's stanchest allies in Central America. It is believed that Alvarez Martinez established himself in Miami after he was overthrown by the 31 March military coup.

PAZ BARNICA ON BORDER TALKS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA052252 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The bilateral treaty between Honduras and El Salvador is not yet complete. We wonder if something not accomplished in a 3-year period will now be accomplished in 1 year. We have asked Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica about this.

[Begin recording] [Paz Barnica] This is what happened: Prior to the 1980 general peace treaty there was no border marker between El Salvador and Honduras. As a result of the treaty, more than 60 percent of the border has been demarcated. The remainder should be marked through direct negotiations and legal mechanisms in line with the treaty. Therefore, I believe political efforts are being made to secure objectives through direct negotiations based on the 1980 treaty. Otherwise, we would have to resort to the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

In the article you mentioned I also read that Honduras will be opening an embassy in the Netherlands next year because of the border differences with El Salvador. I want to point out that Honduras has been thinking about opening an embassy in the Netherlands and another in China for several years. This has been included in the new budget. The idea is to strengthen bilateral relations with those two countries.

A little over a month ago, on the occasion of the meeting between the foreign ministers of Central America and the EEC, I met in Costa Rica with the foreign minister of the Netherlands who told me that if Honduras had an embassy in the Netherlands, relations between Honduras and the Netherlands, which is member of the EEC, would be enhanced.

[Reporter] Will it be possible to complete the border demarcation during the Suazo Cordova presidential term?

[Paz Barnica] This depends on the disposition of the two sides. Honduras would like to reach the goal. We trust that this will be done: However, we must respect and act in line with the general peace treaty, which is a bilateral and international commitment that obligates both El Salvador and Honduras. [end recording]

Regarding the elections in Nicaragua, Paz Barnica was asked if Honduras will consider the resulting government a democratic one in spite of the fact that Honduras did not send an observer to the elections.

[Begin Paz Barnica recording] This depends on how they act after the elections. We believe that a government is democratic when the people's right of self-determination is respected. All people should be able to exercise their right to choose their rulers through free, democratic elections. I believe this is not the situation in Nicaragua. I am not meddling in the domestic affairs of Nicaragua. This subject of democracy for all Central American countries is being negotiated in the framework of Contadora. If the Contadora Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America is approved it should be equally applied to all of the countries. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT NOT TO DEVALUE LEMPIRA OR RAISE TAXES

PA010343 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The government has informed the IMF mission presently in Honduras to evaluate our national economy, that a specific political decision has been made not to devalue the lempira and not to impose new taxes.

An IMF mission arrived in Tegucigalpa on 15 October to carry out consultations with private and public economic sectors and to prepare a report on the financial situation of Honduras for the purpose of signing a new agreement.

The last agreement signed by Honduras with the IMF expired on 31 December 1983, and since then, the government has been discussing with the IMF the signing of a new agreement.

However, this has not been possible so far, despite the fact that the government of Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova agreed to the fund's recommendation to impose new taxes this year through Decree No 85-84. Yesterday, Finance Minister Manuel Fonseca told a group of reporters that "the government has been clear in its discussions with the Central Bank to point out to the IMF officials the government's decision, at its highest level, to maintain the lempira's rate of exchange." On fiscal matters, according to the official, the IMF has also been informed that the government will not impose new taxes.

A few days ago, the president of the Central Bank of Honduras, Gonzalo Carias Pineda, shortly before the arrival of the fund's mission, revealed that, as a condition for the signing of a new agreement, the IMF had requested the devaluation of the lempira. The minister indicated that the IMF mission, scheduled to leave next Friday, in order to carry out its work, has met with banking and industrial representatives for the purpose of forming an objective opinion on the status of the Honduran economy.

Yesterday afternoon, the IMF group met with officials of the Finance Ministry and the Central Bank to compare the figures obtained from the private sector with those supplied by the government. Fonseca revealed that the government and the IMF mission have primarily discussed technical issues, such as the financing of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, which the government considers an external resource, but from a monetary point of view, after having received this investment initially as support for the balance of payments, it now turns into support for national currency. The minister said that in the talks already held with the IMF mission, there has been no recommendation as to the regime's monetary and fiscal policy. So far, the committee has only drafted a report, to be submitted to the IMF board of directors in Washington, which will decide whether to sign the new agreement with the Republic of Honduras. Meanwhile, a Central Bank official indicated that with the signing of the agreement, the IMF will provide $50 million to strengthen the international reserves.

BRIEFS

IDB AGRICULTURE LOAN -- The Honduran Government and the IDB yesterday signed a loan agreement for 32 million lempiras, which will be used for an agricultural credit program in our country. The total agreement is for 40 million lempiras; the other 8 million lempiras will be the Honduran Government's contribution to the agricultural program. The loan document was signed by IDB executives, Honduran Ambassador Juan Agurcia, and National Bank for Agricultural Development President Roberto Zelaya, in Washington. The program includes increasing the production of foodstuffs such as soybeans and sorghum; the development of the African palm in the lower Agaun Valley; and increased production of watermelons, melons, tomatoes, yuca, cucumbers, and other vegetables. [Excerpt] [Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 84 PA]

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA COMMENTS ON ACQUISITION OF FIGHTER PLANES

PA032358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2159 GMT 3 Nov 84

[By Bernd Debusmann]

[Excerpts] Managua, 3 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Daniel Ortega, the coordinstor of the Nicaraguan Government junta, hinted today that Managua would refrain from acquiring modern fighter planes as long as there is hope for the progress of the Contadora Group's peace initiative.

Ortega told newsmen that the Sandinist government considers the strengthening of the Air Force a priority matter in a country being attacked by U.S.-supported rebels who are receiving supplies via air. The coordinator of the junta, who is also a candidate for president in tomorrow's elections and considered a sure winner, said:

"We have looked for planes in several countries in the East as well as in the West. We believe that Nicaragua has the right to obtain planes of any make."

Asked why Nicaragua had not yet purchased fighter planes although it has been harping on the need for planes over the past 3 years, Ortega referred to the Central America peace treaty that the four Contadora Group countries presented in September, saying:

"When we said that we would sign the Contadora Document we made a commitment to sign a document...that established a freeze on armaments in the 30 days immediately following the signing."

Asked if Nicaragua would purchase fighter planes if the Contadora process were to fail, Ortega said: "It is important to continue struggling to reach an agreement within Contadora...(but) meanwhile, we are continuing our normal military development due to the aggression that we are victims of."

U.S. and Nicaraguan negotiators have tried to overcome the crisis in the two countries' bilateral relations at a number of meetings in the city of Manzanillo on the Mexican coast. The latest of these meetings between Nicaraguan Deputy Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco and President Reagan's special envoy Harry Shlaudeman took place on Monday and Tuesday. Ortega said that after a promising beginning the Shlaudeman-Tinoco talks yielded increasingly minor results and that the contacts are currently "insufficient." Without giving any details, Ortega said that the United States ignored the Nicaraguan proposals during the latest round of talks.

SOVIET SHIP WITH MILITARY EQUIPMENT ARRIVES

FL071258 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] A Russian freighter carrying military equipment has sailed into a Nicaraguan port. In the United States, where the reports about the ship originate, there is an element of uncertainty about the exact nature of the cargo.

According to the Americans it is known to consist of aircraft, possibly helicopters, but Washington is not discounting the possibility that the Soviet Union has delivered 18 super modern MIG-21 fighter planes to Nicaragua. In that case, this would constitute a sharp escalation of the situation which would be unacceptable to the United States, according to American spokesmen.

The American network CBS has already spoken about the possibility of a surprise attack against the MIG's in this connection.

COMMUNIQUE DENIES ARRIVAL OF SHIPS CARRYING MIG'S

PA071311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 7 November; read by Manuel Espinoza, director general of the General Directorate of Information and Press -- recorded]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction addresses the Nicaragaun people and the people of the world to report the following:

1. Various spokesman for the Reagan administration have been insistently, and openly threatening Nicaragua because of the alleged arrival of MIG fighter planes on Nicaraguan soil. These threats include announcements of bombings on our territory. They form part of the openly aggressive policy the U.S. Government has been implementing against Nicaragua.

2. On the evening of 6 November, when the U.S. news media was reporting on the results of the elections in that country, there were leaks from the Pentagon and the State Department about ships allegedly heading for Nicaraguan ports with MIG planes. This fact caught our attention.

3. These reports are related to the general climate of aggression against Nicaragua. This climate has worsened in recent weeks, especially since the flight of the SR-71 warplane that flagrantly violated Nicaragua's airspace. To this we can add the charges made by the U.S. Council on Hemisphere Affairs about preparations for the deployment of the 82d Airborne Division to Central America.

4. These facts and reports serve to confirm our fears that the U.S. Government has already set in motion more serious aggressive measures against Nicaragua and that the U.S. Government wants to discredit the successful 4 November elections and its impact on the development of the democratic process in Nicaragua. The people massively and freely participated in these elections.

These facts and reports also serve to confirm charges made by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the govenment junta, at the UN General Assembly and when he closed the election campaign. He noted that a direct military aggression is imminent.

5. The Nicaraguan Government categorically denies that any ship, of any nationality, is transporting fighter planes to Nicaraguan ports and states that no combat airplane has been delivered to Nicaragua.

All of these reports that the U.S. Government is secretly leaking to the U.S. news media are intended to prepare a climate suitable for direct military attacks against our territory as well as the conditions for aggression with the participation of U.S. troops.

6. The Nicaraguan Government publicly denounces these maneuvers and manipultations and alerts the Nicaraguan people to be ready to heed the calls that the Nicaraguan Government will be making to organize the defense of the fatherland in the face of the exteme gravity of these events.

ORTEGA SAYS 'FIRST PHASE' OF INTERVENTION BEGUN

PA061811 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, 5 Nov (EFE) -- Daniel Ortega, leader of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and Nicaraguan president-elect, insisted today that the "first phase" of the U.S. armed intervention in Central America has begun.

"The first phase consisted in deploying units of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN (rebels), toward the south," Ortega said in an interview published in the influential Parisian newspaper LE MONDE. The Nicaraguan leader said that "800 mercenaries of that armed organization are in Costa Rica, south of Rivas," and receive supplies and weapons "from the Panama Canal Zone," which is controlled by the United States.

"During the second phase (of the U.S. intervention) our adversaries will escalate the tension with Costa Rica, with a multiplicity of border incidents," said Ortega, elected President of Nicaragua by a broad majority in Sunday's elections.

Ortega reiterated that Honduras is a "U.S. military base" and affirmed that "in the last instance, our neighbors will request the support and intervention of Washington," as occurred in the case of Grenada last year.

For the Nicaraguan leader this war "is problem number one, because 'it kills youths' and obliges the Nicaraguan Government to dedicate part of the value of its exports to defense." [quotation marks as received]

Ortega told LE MONDE that the power structure of his party will not be modified after the elections and insisted that "we have made it clear to the United States that we are disposed to accept a real demilitarization." He concluded, "But the United States has made a counterproposal that alludes solely to the presence of military advisers who do not belong to countries of the Western Hemisphere."

TOMAS BORGE CONCERNED OVER REAGAN REELECTION

PA061357 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Interior Minister Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge yesterday stated his concern over the probable reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan because this would bring more serious problems for Nicaragua.

The possibility of U.S. aggression against Nicaragua is real, Borge said. He noted that the Reagan administration has already estimated the losses the United States would suffer, as well as the reactions of other countries in the face of the possible intervention.

Borge said that there are plans for Yankee mercenaries to attack a Costa Rican barracks and kill serveral civil guards from that country in order to unleash a regional armed conflict that would thus justify a U.S. intervention.

Commander Borge told foreign newsmen that the Reagan government has decided to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution and that it has not shown any political will to search for negotiated political solutions to resolve the differences between the two countries.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES ELECTION PROSPECTS, FUTURE

PM061106 Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Nov 84 p 6

[Interview with Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez by Marcel Niedergang in Managua; date not given]

[Text] Managua -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, is the Sandinist front's candidate for the vice presidency in the 4 November elections. He was exiled in Costa Rica during the Somoza regime's last years, and in San Jose was a member of what was called the "group of twelve" which had the job of upholding and explaining the front's policy.

In particular, Sergio Ramirez conducted difficult negotiations with U.S. representatives who in 1979 were resigned to Somoza's fall but were anxious to promote the formation of a government which was as pluralist and balanced as possible. He is not a member of the front's collegial leadership (the nine "commanders" who really make all the important decisions); but he has been more or less the Managua junta's public relations man for 5 years.

He is now exhausted at the end of a conscientious election campaign alongside Daniel Ortega, presidential candidate, and already virtual number one, since he is both a member of the junta and of the front's collegial leadership. Sergio Ramirez received us in the front's campaign headquarters, decked with red and white flags.

[Niedergang] The Democratic Coordinating Board has decided not to take part in the elections because of the "lack of guarantees." How do you explain this failure?

[Ramirez] We were in fact interested in the participation of Arturo Cruz, leader of the Democratic Coordinating Board, if only because the Reagan administration was opposed to it. We made concessions. There were lengthy negotiations. Then a last attempt was made in Rio de Janeiro at the end of September during a Socialist International meeting, because it is true that we have paid very close attention to international reactions throughout this period. The Rio meeting between Cruz and Commander Bayardo Arce was the last chance. The parties had to be registered 1 October at the latest. Arturo Cruz had returned to Managua saying that he also had a mandate from the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the anti-Sandinist armed organization in the north. We therefore offered him an agreement on the following basis: We would postpone the elections until 25 January 1985; in exchange, the contras would promise a cease-fire and withdrawal from Nicaraguan territory. That withdrawal by the contras would take place from 7 to 25 October under the supervision of the Contadora Group countries. Arturo Cruz agreed. But he was not able to persuade his friends in the Democratic Coordinating Board or the contras. We therefore adhered to the date of 4 November.

[Niedergang] Virgilio Godoy's Independent Liberal Party [PLI] also decided not to participate, alleging lack of guarantees. The Democratic Conservative Party [PCD] is threatening to do likewise. You are likely to be rather alone 4 November.

[Ramirez] I have the impression that the decision not to participate taken by Virgilio Godoy's PLI passed almost unnoticed in the United States; people there had fixed their attention on Cruz' candidacy. In their view Godoy is a "Sandinist puppet." In fact, we made mistakes with the friends of Godoy, who was a very good labor minister. We did not inform them of our preliminary talks with Cruz. They knew nothing about the Rio meeting. In addition, the PLI Liberals and the PCD conservatives gave in to U.S. pressure to withdraw. None of this is important. The parties which are members of the Democratic Coordinating Board do not have much power, aside perhaps from the Social Christian Party, which has some foundation of support. The important thing is that the elections take place, that the people vote en masse, and that the front win. According to our opinion polls the participation rate should be around 85 percent of registered voters, and the front should obtain around 65 percent of the vote.

[Niedergang] So everything is settled?

[Ramirez] It is not as simple as that. These are not French-style elections. These are the first real elections in this underdeveloped, poor country which is under attack from a big power. The crucial factor is that we are at war. The small parties are campaigning as if we were in the 1950's, as if there was no aggression. They are promising peace, but do not say how they will obtain it. Will it be by handing the country back to the Yankees? Whatever we do, we Sandinists will never succeed in holding elections which please the Americans...unless we lose them.

[Niedergang] On 4 November there will perhaps be a large number of voters, but there will certainly be few parties. Does that not bother you?

[Ramirez] It does not worry us. I repeat, the important thing for us is that the elections should take place. Failing to hold them would have played into Reagan's hands. We would have fallen into the trap. On 5 November there will be a new framework: an elected legislature which will be installed in January; a president and a vice president elected by the people. This will certainly have an impact in Latin America, where our legitimacy will no longer be doubted. This is what matters to us. And it is already a victory for us not to have been destroyed by imperialism as yet. Each dawn which breaks in Nicaragua is a new day of victory which begins. The Sandinist front is hegemonistic, that is true; it is not totalitarian.

[Niedergang] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said that he was disappointed in Sandinism.

[Ramirez] He did not say that! It was the press which put those words into his mouth. We are not disappointed in Felipe, or in Mitterrand. We do not think either of them could make such a statement.

[Niedergang] What will happen once your victory has been announced?

[Ramirez] Dialogue will be reopened with the opposition and with all Nicaragua's representative sectors. The parties will maintain the political support they have won. Press freedom will be maintained, with the restrictions necessitated by the war. We will certainly not close the door. The game will simply have new rules.

[Niedergang] Might you also be tempted by totalitarianism?

[Ramirez] We have the people with us and for us, we know that. The 4 November events will not change that certainty in the least. The people will ratify the revolution, and 4 November will not change the war in the least. It is a long and complex trial which is far from over. What will change is the political framework. First because of the elections. But also because we have accepted the Contadora plan for peace in Central America. The Americans are trying to change it by exerting pressure on their allies. But we have said yes. Second, there is the internal U.S. debate on the CIA's role, and, finally, there is the defeat of the contras.

[Niedergang] But the government regularly announces that the contras' offensive is growing.

[Ramirez] It is true that there are thousands of contras in the country. They kill soldiers and civilians every day. They set fire to grain silos, and abduct and kill the peasants. But they have failed because their aim is not to sabotage Nicaragua's economy but to seize power. They are not waging war to prevent the next coffee harvest but to remove us. That is their strategy and it is failing.

PCDN CANDIDATE DISCUSSES ELECTION RESULTS

PA061155 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] By voting, the people said no the the boycott and to abstention. This statement was made to Radio Sandino by Dr Clemente Guido of the Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN]. Dr Guido, who was the PCDN presidential candidate, said that the people, by going to the ballot-receiving boards, had said a big no to boycott and abstentionism. The well-known politician made this statement during an interview with this radio station. He commented on the results of the elections in Nicaragua.

[Beging recording] [Reporter] How do you view the voting by the people?

[Guido] I find it very good. The people responded the way we expected they should. They defeated the boycott that some organizations had tried to promote in Nicaragua. Approximately 80 percent of the people voted. There was abstentionism of 20 percent, which is within normal limits. With this, the Nicaraguan people said no to boycotters and abstentionists.

Therefore, in my opinion, the people have chosen their road, a civic road. I hope that they will continue voting like this in forthcoming elections. There will have to be more elections since this is a country that is laying the foundation of its democracy. We probably will have to elect municipal officials such as mayors or whatever mayors are to be called. We probably will have to renew the National Assembly in mid-term elections. There is to be an electoral mechanism that will permit the people to participate continuously.

I think that the Nicaraguan people yesterday destroyed the era of abstention. We have destroyed it once and for all. Abstentionists have no future in this country.

[Reporter] What is the PCDN's position regarding your decision and that of your running mate, to participate in the elections?

[Guido] Our position was ratified and approved by the Nicaraguan people who voted and supported us and who have made our party the most important opposition party and the second most important party in the country, right next to the winning party. We still have the possibility of securing more votes. As the counting stands right now, we are the most important, the strongest, opposition party.

[Reporter] Please tell us something about the mechanisms used in these elections. You visited several ballot-receiving boards.

[Guido] We visited the eastern part of Managua and some municipalities of Masaya. We found that the electoral boards were operating satisfactorily. We had problems in Catarina where the PCDN's poll representatives were not accepted at three ballot-receiving boards because they did not have an identification card issued by the regional electoral council although they did have an identification card issued by the party. It looks like they tried to get the other identification card when it was too late. However, the law says that in cases such as these, the [words indistinct] that is the result of votes must be accepted. The important thing is that yesterday the Nicaraguan people carried out a revolution within the revolution. [end recording]

PLI'S PEREIRA DISCUSSES ELECTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA051728 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Nov 84

["Direct Line" phone-in program with Constantino Pereira Bernheim, vice presidential candidate of the Independent Liberal Party, PLI; interviewed by unidentified announcer, journalists, and listeners -- live]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Throughout the PLI's history, since its founding in 1944, there have been two wings in the party. One wing could be called the conservative wing, and the other the progressive wing. Only 4 or 5 months ago, there was talk about the wings: one was led by Virgilio [Godoy] and the other was led by [Rodolfo] Robelo and Lombardo Martinez; the latter was supposedly the progressive wing. However, you did not belong to either of these factions. At best we thought of you as having more moderate leanings. Now, what personal or political motivations lead you to participate in the elections? We know that there are personal and political motivations, which I feel go together in your case. Could you tell us, enlighten us, as to what is happening within the party?

[Pereira] I think that any party, regardless of its ideology, be it Marxist-Leninist, Communist, liberal, or whatever, always contains groups that, within the party's ideological framework, tend to be more conservative, more rightist, and others that lean towards the left, groups that are more radical, that seek the triumph of certain doctrinary theories, often without concern for reality. That is the case in the PLI, primarily because the party is made up of many different classes. There are workers, peasants, small and medium producers and many professionals. In sum, it is made up of members of the middle class and craftsmen, mixed with a great popular mass. As I said before, the party is based on 150 years of liberal tradition.

What is my position? Basically, it is not based solely on legal arguments, especially, the last decision made by the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE].

I think that there are also other important things. The elections in Nicaragua, it is true, must be a wall against any foreign aggression. The PLI was a nationalist and anti-imperialist party long before the FSLN existed. The word anti-imperialist frightens many persons, including many in the party. Why should it frignten them? It is a tenet of the Sandinist ideology. We are Sandinists, although we are not FSLN supporters. It seems to me that Sandino's image has been distorted within the FSLN.

We want to restore the image of a revolution with real liberty. We are libertarians. We cultivate reason and liberty. Bread is no good when a man's mouth is zippered. For that reason, by going to the elections we are relieving the country of foreign pressure, of a groundless attack fed, true enough, by internal pressure that helps the contras one way or another, perhaps only by submitting to manipulation. Above all, we see that there are also problems related to the real way in which the revolutionary democratization will be handled in the future in this country. By revolutionary democratization, I mean that those who are putting their hopes in the outcome of the war will be greatly disappointed by the results of the elections.

In addition, the PLI members will show their true weight. Without a doubt, we are either the largest party, which I believe we are, or we are the second largest party in this country, a country that needs peace. The wishes of our people cannot be thwarted. We would be pushing the cart of history backwards.

[Announcer] This is Rene Cano, from the Santa Ana neighborhood in Managua. Your question, please.

[Cano] Dr Constantino Pereira, throughout the PLI's history, I have noticed three currents which were: Somoza's Liberal Party, the Constitutionalist Liberal Party, and the Independent Liberal Party. As I recall, there has always been a progressive current within the Liberal Party, bringing new ideas and reforms which changed Nicaragua's social, political and economic life.

My question is, how can this party, with such a progressive history of defense of the ideals of the great men who have belonged to it, and of defense of the homeland's sovereignty, now play along with the warmongering policies of President Reagan, the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, and the Superior Council of Private Enterprise [Cosep]? How can you betray the ideals of those great men who once belonged to the party? Thank you.

[Pereira] It is true; the PLI has been in the vanguard of liberal ideals. The PLI of 1984 wants to continue with that renovating current. We act within the framework of what we call social liberalism. We feel, of course, that private ownership of the means of production is legal -- that concept is stated in the summit agreements -- as long as this is not used as a way for man to exploit man.

The PLI has no complex in relation to the CDN. During our electoral campaign, we have attacked positions that we have considered incorrect within the revolution's framework, which we feel should be pluralistic, and totally free. Now, you are probably right when you say that our party could coincide in some aspects with the CDN at a given time, but this is not the party's intention. There may be erroneous positions sometimes, and this is why I think that my attitude and stance precisely recovers and rescues the PLI's liberating and progressive position, echoing the people's true desire for freedom. You see, politics are dialectical and contradictory, and at a given time it may seem that our party is adopting the CDN's policy, but the fact that there is a national dialogue right now, prior to the elections, implicitly indicates that the CDN has been the one that has had to accept the recommendations made by the revolution.

[Announcer] Dr Pereira, Virgilio Godoy, as the PLI's leader signed a document issued at the summit of political parties, in which the PLI committed itself to calling on the people to go to the polls en masse and opposing abstention. We would like you to tell us why Dr Godoy withdrew your candidacy after the party had already decided to participate in the elections and violated this commitment? How can you explain Godoy's attitude?

[Pereira] Look, you are talking about two different things. It is true that the parties that registered to participate in the elections signed a document in which the parties, as you said, committed themselves, as I recall more or less, to calling on the people to vote en masse. However, the document also notes that those who do not participate or who withdraw from the elections at least will not promote abstention. This refers to an overt and public abstention campaign, in television, radio, newspapers, and as far as I know neither Godoy nor anyone in the party has said: Nicaraguan people, since we are not going to participate in the elctions, you should not vote. This, of course, would be violating the electoral law, and Dr Godoy and the other group of illustrious jurisconsuls would never dare do something like that, especially now, when they would be violating the summit's agreements. No, the party has a right to withdraw; I think this is specified in Article 6 of the electoral law or the law on political parties. It is simply the party's right to withdraw. However, (?in view of the) circumstances creating a new political situation, I have assumed a position of morally asking and demanding PLI members not to resign and to participate in the election. The party will decide what will be done afterward, but the party cannot go against the poeple's will. So, I would not say that Dr Godoy is promoting abstention. I would say that he simply believes he is interpreting the will expressed at the party's national assembly. The sovereign decision was that the PLI would withdraw from the elections. This was a sovereign decision. I do not necessarily share the decision or the opinion of many other party members who do not agree with my viewpoints. However, to say that Godoy is openly promoting abstention is not true, and in this case would be affirming a lie, because this is not the intention of Godoy or any other PLI leader.

[Announcer] Everyone is wondering about the PLI's future. I think you have moved a step forward in the future of the party as such, thinking not only of the elections, but of the process experienced in Nicaragua since 1979. I will ask my question in three parts: One, what will be the PLI's future after the elections? Two, after the elections, what will happen if the PLI does not win the elections, the presidential elections? What will become of Constantino Pereira and Virgilio Godoy? What do you think will be the future of the PLI and its two main candidates?

[Pereira] Well, you said you would divide your question into three parts, but you have only mentioned two...

[Announcer] We will leave it at two.

[Pereira] We shall leave it at two. Now, after the elections, what? The PLI is a party that believes in reasoning. Our goddess is dialectical reasoning. We try to be respectful, magnanimous, and responsible despite tensions. Tensions are transitory; the important thing is the party, which we hope will be eternal. However, the party also changes with the evolution of society, which we feel should be more just and efficient, in sum a revolution that will not move backward in history, but that will move forward, even farther ahead than the leftist parties, particularly the FSLN, propose.

We think that through the national dialogue, where there will be not only contradictory, but also antagonistic positions, we will be laying the political foundations for the logical reorganization of the future Nicaraguan society expressed through their representatives at the National Constituent Assembly. This is a very important point. The PLI will have an important role in Nicaragua's future decisions.

The PLI's future is glorious, enormous, immense, and we will always be fighting for that beautiful goddess called liberty.

Now, regarding Godoy and Pereira, I can only speak for myself. Pereira is not really important. The important thing is for the process to continue, and if Pereira opposes the process, then Pereira should be torn to pieces.

[Announcer] We have a call from Ricardo Morales of the San Juan neighborhood, who will formulate a question to Dr Constantino Pereira. Go ahead.

[Morales] I am a young member of the PLI. I would like to ask you what is your opposition to the programs proposed by the other parties participating in the elections?

[Announcer -- repeating question] What is your opposition to the proposals or government platforms of the parties participating in the elections?

[Pereira] Well, I...you want to know my position regarding the other parties' government platforms. Well, I think that the PLI's political and popular government platform is a program of broad liberties, which takes into consideration the people's just aspirations.

In our country, we must understand once and for all that no one can do whatever he feels like. It has been said that if we participate in the elections and the FSLN imposes a totalitarian state, we will be justifying it. It is not a matter of whether the FSLN wants it or not. What counts is what the Nicaraguan people want, and precisely, the Nicaraguan people should prevent the implementation of a totalitarian state through the various parties.

In the economic field, we favor economic pluralism; we also favor political pluralism, and we believe that a nonaligned policy is fundamental, and we want to strengthen it. However, although we respect private property, it does not mean that it should be regulated, and that each owner can treat his workers however he feels like, as in the past. These are things that I hope will never return. In this sense, the PLI's programs include aspects related to the youth, women and their right to freedom and love, the internal repressions in their marriage, absolute respect for the family, their role in society. [sentence as heard] The PLI's government platform reflects the mission that the party would like to fulfill in the political field, trying to govern the country with the best men of our country's political forces. In sum, what the PLI's government platform represents for this small part of the world can be described as a large national convergence that can be achieved through the party.

[Announcer] Dr Pereira, regarding the significance of the national dialogue, you have expressed yourself in a conceptual and positive way. However, the COSEP and the conservative group headed by Miriam Arguello, and the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board have said that if elections are not postponed, they will withdraw from the talks. As a politician who has followed the revolution's most recent political history, what is your opinion about the position assumed by these people?

[Pereira] Regarding the postponement of elections and Dona Miriam's statement... well, first of all, I understand that she was invited to participate in the talks as a gesture of courtesy, and her presence was accepted by all, and I think that it was polite to do so. However, the fact that the political parties politely and courteously accepted her participation does not necessarily mean that her opinion is valid, or even that it should be considered in this national dialogue. I think that by this time, a decision has already been made. Elections will not be postponed. This would be impossible.

Then, we must accept the reality. One might favor the postponement of elections, but there is a historical fact, and as you know, politicians must act according to realities, and not according to suppositions or to our desires. I have a high concept of what the national dialogue will mean for Nicaragua's future, of its influence, of its role as an adviser, so to say, of the National Constituent Assembly. In this sense, there is no reason for postponing the elections at this time, under any pretext, because the conditions under which all the parties are participating in the elections have been announced in one way or the other. Precisely, the summit's special committee of political parties is trying to implement these agreements, the most urgent, and the ones which are not that urgent later on. I repeat, the fact that elections are held today, the day after tomorrow, or 3 months later, is not what will solve the national problem. We can't solve the problem unless we hold a national dialogue. The FSLN, the PLI, and anybody with brains have understood this.

LA PRENSA DIRECTOR CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PA061802 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Interview with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, director of LA PRENSA newspaper by unidentified reporter, in Managua on 4 November -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] What is the meaning of today's elections in your country?

[Chamorro Barrios] They are the reaffirmation of a party in power through undemocratic means. Elections in Nicaragua have no real and democratic meaning unless they are pluralistic and include the participation of all under equal conditions. The main opposition parties did not participate in the elections because the Sandinist government did not provide the opening necessary to have a democratic electoral process. Proof of this is that one of the parties which are participating, the most important of them, the PLI, the Liberal Independent Party, decided to withdraw from the elections because they held a general assembly and decided that democratic conditions for their participation did not exist. Reports regarding the withdrawal of this party were censored in Nicaragua, and because of this LA PRENSA was not published approximately 2 weeks ago. Therefore, facts prove that the PLI was right in withdrawing; how can we have free elections when there isn't even freedom of the press, the most basic of all freedoms?

[Question indistinct]

[Chamorro Barrios] There is no important rival to the FSLN. The parties that participated are very small parties formed by leftist groups which were unable to gather even 200 people for a march. These are parties with no representation. I feel that the elections, as they are being held in Nicaragua, do not have the real meaning that elections have in democratic countries, because there is no real choice. To be able to choose, one must have various options. So if there is only one option, then it is not an election but a reaffrmation or a reelection.

The Nicaraguan elections as they presently stand would be like -- drawing a parallel with the United States -- holding elections in the United States without the Democratic Party. It would be like holding an election with the Republican Party and about 50 other tiny parties participating. What makes an election is not the number of people participating but the number of parties.

[Reporter] Those who publish LA PRENSA have a thorough knowledge of what is going on in Nicaragua. Is the Cuban influence in Nicaragua as strong as reported abroad?

[Chamorro Barrios] The knowledge we have is limited to what the people say or hear. Those who have a profound knowledge about Cuban influence are the commanders themselves, because they made the military, trade, and political agreements with the Cubans.

We are never told about any agreement, not even trade agreements, with any eastern country, much less with Cuba.

As to the extent of the Cuban influence, there are persons who have more than enough reasons to know, and they say that there are many Cubans, between 3,000 and 8,000, in Nicaragua. The truth is that these Cubans are trying to keep a low profile. Although there are complaints that some of them have committed abuses against Nicaraguans and efforts have been made to [words indistinct] this does not happen on a daily basis. The Cubans are in production areas and in the military and defense sectors. I don't have a greater knowledge of this because my profession allows me to report only [words indistinct].

[Reporter] How about the presence of Soviets, Czechoslovaks, Hungarians or... [interrupted by Chamorro Barrios]

[Chamorro Barrios] Many of them are the so-called internationalists who are communists who have come to Nicaragua to try to promote the Sandinist communist projects. These internationalists come from all the communist countries, and some are even from democratic countries who have joined the Sandinist process because of its ideology. I could add that there are embassies from many countries in Nicaragua. We have never had any ties with some of these countries, either as Nicaraguans or as Central Americans, the PLO and the DPRK for example. We have very good relations with Kim Il-song.

I wish that Nicaraguan relations with Central American countries were better than with such remote countries with which we have practically nothing in common [words indistinct]. I believe that a pragmatic foreign policy calls for better relations with one's neighbors.

[Reporter] Do you have any predictions about what may occur in Nicaragua within the short term; and what is the importance of the anti-Sandinist struggle?

[Chamorro Barrios] I believe that, just as it is foreseeable that U.S. foreign policy will not change, I don't think the Sandinists will make any big changes after the elections. If they truly wanted to implement a political opening, although it is very difficult for this to happen, this would be the only way the government could gain some legitimacy. The elections were not the source of legitimacy, because they were not democratic. This opening must logically lead to a democratic electoral process with a pluralist participation. A dialogue among all the forces in Nicaragua is underway. The Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, the main opposition bloc, is proposing to hold the next elections in Nicaragua under more favorable conditions for the opposition. This means under equal conditions for all; under conditions in which the people will not be afraid that the FSLN is going to attack them and in which the FSLN will not use state funds as if they were its own for its electoral campaign.

[Reporter] What is the significance of the contras?

[Chamorro Barrios] What do you mean? Their military importance, their... [interrupted by reporter]

[Reporter] I mean their military importance [word indistinct] struggle for power.

[Chamorro Barrios] The Nicaraguan rebels are a large armed group. Therefore, the Sandinist government has to invest practically all the resources, the few economic resources it has to support a constant military mobilization. I think that [words indistinct] it is one of the largest rebel forces in Latin America. [sentence indistinct] It can also be said that the U.S. Administration has financed the contras and it is the reason for the existence of these groups.

I think that the motivation of many of them is not only...[changes remark] I mean, money is not their motivation. I don't think that they would give up their lives for a few dollars. People fight for principles, whether wrong or not. I think that many rebels left Nicaragua because the country's civic freedoms have been restricted. The best way, then, to avert bloodshed in the country is for the (?Sandinists to become) convinced that if the FSLN is truly the people's party, as it claims it is, it should ask all parties to participate in free elections. All sectors of the country's life should be included then. If one feels strong in power [words indistinct] risk it? It is like a boxer who knows he will defeat his opponent. He tells the other to choose the boxing gloves [words indistinct]. But since the FSLN doesn't know if it will win this fight, it wants to pick the gloves, the ring, the time, and the referee, in order to win the fight. This shows a bit, if not a lot, of insecurity on their part.

D'ESCOTO ON MANZANILLO TALKS, CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA042051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today it is possible that the United States will soon withdraw from the talks it has been holding with Nicaragua in Manzanillo, Mexico. "To date," D'Escoto said, "I have not seen any evidence that the United States is interested in participating in an authentic dialogue to find solutions."

"I would dare to say," he added, "that after the probable reelection of Ronald Reagan they will no longer even want to go to Manzanillo because they have essentially participated in the talks with an eye to the U.S. elections in order to give an image of a government that does not reject dialogue."

D'Escoto made the remarks at the door of the polling place where Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and FSLN presidential candidate, voted in Managua. D'Escoto described Reagan as "the main friend and ally of the worst gorillas and oppressors in the world." The foreign minister insisted that the reforms that El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica recently proposed to the Contadora Document are "substantial" and that they are not suggestions to "polish" the text. He said that these three countries "are proposing changes so that the document will be in line with U.S. interests."

EMPLOYEES UNION ORGANIZES MILITIA UNITS

PA290225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 84

[Text] With the deployment of a new militia unit to the war zone, the National Union of Employees, UNE, has been able to mobilize three contingents of its members in the past few weeks who will support the Sandinist People's Army's actions against the enemies of the revolution. The new unit is the fifth to be militarily organized in the past 4 months to fight against the counterrevolution and to defend the achievements of the working class. The first companies, which were dispatched to the Atlantic region, have already participated in clashes that routed the counterrevolutionaries.

3D MILITARY REGION CHIEF ON CONTRA OPERATIONS

PA290103 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 28 Oct 84

[Text] A counterrevolutionary plan to boycott the elections and prevent the coffee harvest in the 6th Region has been foiled by the peasant militias and the Sandinist People's Army [EPS].

After 15 days of fighting against the counterrevolutionary Rafaela Herrera, Diriangen, and Segovia regional commands, the heroic people's fighters forced these counterrevolutionary bands to withdraw to mountainous areas on the border with Honduras. Subcommander Javier Carrion, chief of the 3d Military Region that includes Esteli, Nueva Segovia, Jinotega, and Matagalpa Departments, has reported that the Sandinist military forces are determined to hit the CIA mercenaries hard. He indicated that three counterrevolutionary commands had planned to occupy positions in Yali, San Rafael del Norte, and southern Kilambe but that they had to withdraw to mountainous areas on the border with Honduras in view of the combativeness of the militias and the army. Subcommander Carrion added that as part of the counterrevolutionary plan to boycott the November elections, the contras dispatched small groups to areas in the 1st and 6th Regions where they have threatened to kill the peasants who go to the ballot-receiving boards.

Subcommander Carrion reported yesterday that during October the EPS and the peasant militias have inflicted 147 casualties on the counterrevolutionary bands that operate in the 1st and 6th Regions. He added that 14 contras have been captured in October. Upon issuing a report on the region's military activity, Carrion lamented the deaths of 51 heroic combatants of the fatherland in battle, the kidnapping of 50 peasants who have been taken to Honduras, and the burning of four state production units, UPE.

He also disclosed that (Francisco Natari Garcia), a counterrevolutionary chief of Honduran origin, has been captured. He also reported that (Encarnacion Valdivia), also known as El Tigrillo, the bloodthirsty chief of one of the counterrevolutionary regional commands, was wounded during a clash with the Sandinist military forces near Wina Mountain in Jinotega.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ATTACKS

PA260224 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0032 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry on 25 October in Managua]

[Text] At 1445 on 24 October, Honduran troops fired two grenades from a 81-mm mortar from the sector of La Guaruma, 3 km west of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, into Cerro El Gato, which is south of San Pedro de Potrero Grande. This once again proves Honduras' support for the Somozist counterrevolutionaries' criminal activities. A total of 24 peasants have been kidnapped, 5 civilians slain, and 7 wounded by the CIA's mercenaries. Continuing their plan to attack rural communities, on 19 October the Somozist mercenaries attacked the William Baez cooperative, 22 km northeast of Rio Blanco, killing the peasants Wenceslao Diaz Calero and Gregorio Perez Munoz and wounding Nicolas Tejeira, Rosario Barrera, Lucia Angulo, Pedro Jarquin and Julio Angulo.

On 17 October, in the zone of Poza Redonda, some 50 km from La Gateada, Chontales Department, a group of counterrevolutionaries clashed with the people's militia units from the village. The counterrevolutionary leader Tempranero was killed in this action.

In their desperate retreat, the mercenaries managed to steal grain from the town's silos and to kidnap villagers.

On 18 October, another mercenary group, entered the zone of Kirinwaneica, 15 km northeast of Boaco, where they killed the peasant Narciso Giron Gutierrez and kidnapped 3 persons. They also kidnapped 14 peasants in the village of Quiapali, northeast of Quilali and later murdered 2 of them.

MERCENARIES KILL FSLN MILITANTS, MILITIA TROOPS

PA301936 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1617 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Report by Chico Flores from Matagalpa]

[Excerpt] The mercenaries, the CIA-sent criminals, have killed six companeros. This happened yesterday at 0900 in the place known as (Los Arayales), 10 km southeast of (Asturias), Jinotega Department, FSLN militant Edmundo Talavera and jeep driver Fermin Pineda, both civilians, were killed. Several companeros of the Sandinist People's Militias, namely Camilo Alberto Hernandez, Anastasio Davila, Nicolas Murillo, and Dionisio Matamoros, were also killed. We received this report from Companera Lieutenant Auxiliadora Serpa, who is spokeswoman for the Sandinist People's Army in the 3d Military Zone.

CONTRAS ATTACK PEASANT FAMILY IN PILAN

PA030414 Managua Radio Sandiono in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] A mercenary force comprised of more than 60 beasts, the ones protected by the clergy, have massacred a humble peasant family. They killed two children, two adults, and critically wounded three other children the favorites of our revolution. The criminal action perpetrated by the Reagan administration's death envoys took place last 26 October in the community of Pilan, 60 km from Santo Domingo, Chontales, when the beasts surprised the Velasquez Jarquin family in their humble abode. The victims are: Eneida Velasquez Jarquin, 10 years old; Urial Velasquez Jarquin, 1 year old; Leoncia Jarquin Suarez; and Reinaldo Velasquez. The three other children, Terencio, Danilu and Roberto were seriously wounded. Their father, Gerardo Velasquez Mendoza was also wounded. All have been transferred to the hospital in Juigalpa for medical assistance.

CLANDESTINE RADIO CITES 58 EPS CASUALTIES

PA030409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The 15 September Radio Station reported today that the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Force inflicted 58 casualties, including dead and wounded, on the Sandinist People's Army in the northern province of Nueva Segovia. According to the station the clashes occurred on the highway that leads from Santa Clara to [word indistinct] on 30 October. The station described the clashes as ambushes [words indistinct] by Omar and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro task forces.

BRIEFS

GDR DONATION -- The people of the GDR have sent a donation to the Nicaraguan people. The donation, which includes consumer goods, medicine, clothing, and machinery, has arrived at the port of Corinto. It was officially presented by the GDR ambassador to government junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas. [Summary] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Oct 84 PA]

HAVANA CELEBRATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Ambassador's Address

FL061652 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2309 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Konstantin Katushev on anniversary of October Revolution from FAR Universal Hall in Havana; in Russian with simultaneous translation into Spanish -- live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed comrade members of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jose Machado Ventura; Comrade alternate member of the Politburo Jesus Montane Oropesa, esteemed members of the presidency; Cuban and Soviet friends; comrades:

Sixty-seven years have passed since those unforgettable days when the first victorious proletarian revolution in the history of mankind occurred.

Today, as we prepare to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, paying tribute to the memory of those 20 million Soviets who gave their lives in the battle against fascism, our people completely support the defensive measures that Cuba is taking in response to threats by U.S. imperialism. We clearly see that the combative traditions of Moncada, the Sierra Maestra, and Playa Giron live and grow in the activities of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the Territorial Troops Militias and in the firm resolve of the all the Cuban people to defend if necessary what they have won.

Regrettably, there are still forces in the world that try to conserve at all costs, a society of social injustice and exploitation, in which millionaires have unprecedented luxury based on the misery of millions of people and on the merciless oppression of developing countries.

As much as capitalist apologists try to present the Soviet Union as the hackneyed empire of evil, we, comrades, know the true origin of the evils that affect humanity. It is none other than imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism, that subjects the interests of the United States to the selfish interests of the military-industrial complex and the most reactionary bourgeois circles, such as the so-called "California mafia." It is imperialism that has ensnared, as with a spiderweb, dozens of developing countries with exhorbitant debts. It is imperialism that perpetuates hunger and misery in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Imperialism supports the most hateful dictatorships and checks the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to reorganize their lives on principles of fairness.

In any part of the world we study, we see that it is always the most reactionary regimes that act as Washington's closest allies: in the Middle East, the Israelis; in southern Africa, the racist Republic of South Africa; in Latin America, bloody tyrants such as Stroessner, Pinochet, and Duvalier. Imperialist manueverings are acquiring an increasingly macabre character in the Far East, where Japanese militarism is rearing its head in alliance with the White House.

It is well known that Yankee imperialism points the lance of its crusade toward the strategic balance in Europe, with the objective of upsetting it. It is precisely there, where the policy of detente has had its greatest effect, the Pentagon is deploying first-strike missiles. This risky playing with fire is extremely dangerous, but NATO strategists, like frenzied card players, are betting everything on just one card, putting their hopes on wearing down the Soviet Union, but these hopes are in vain.

The Soviet Union, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has said on several occasions, will never allow anyone to alter the existing balance of power or harm its security or that of its allies. At the same time the Soviet Union threatens no one.

The enemies of peace, in an attempt to counteract our constructive initiatives, are trying to stir up chauvinism and militaristic anti-Sovietism among the peoples of the capitalist countries. Billions of dollars are being misspent for the dishonest purpose of discrediting true socialism and destroying the idealism of Western youth and diverting their attention from the most important problems of the political struggle.

Manipulating the blind nationalism of the petty bourgeoise during the election campaign, Washington is inventing the most impossible and abominable lies about Moscow's so-called hackneyed hand, Kremlin schemes, and others. The revival of revanchist forces in the FRG, from which come insolent exhortations to redraw the borders of Europe and attempt the annexation of the GDR, is becoming increasingly noticeable.

Comrades, you well know that we are opposing this criminal policy of pushing the world toward the abyss of a nuclear war, with the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence among the states of different social regimes.

The 39th CEMA session held in Havana demonstrated once again the growing unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and their solidarity with Cuba supported not only by the 270 million Soviet citizens, and the peoples of the socialist countries, but also by all progressive people. Faithful to the legacies of the October Revolution, the Soviet Union, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko has stated, has been, is, and will continue to be at Cuba's side in fair weather and foul.

Long live the 67 anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution of October! [crowd shouts: Viva!] Long live the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community! [crowd shouts: Viva!] May the work of the great Lenin live forever! [crowd shouts: Viva!] Long live the unbreakable friendship between the Soviet Union and Cuba! [crowd shouts: Viva!] [applause]

Machado on Soviet Cooperation

FL061506 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Speech by Cuban Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the PCC Politburo, at the commemoration of the October Revolution anniversary in Havana -- live]

[Excerpt] Comrade Konstantin Katuchev, Central Committee member and Soviet ambassador to Cuba; Comrade (Vadim Saluchev), first deputy chairman of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, comrade Politburo members, comrades from the presidency, and dear Soviet-Cuban comrades:

In the course of civilization's millenniums, there is an event, whose transcendental significance transformed future history and fixed the destiny of millions of men. It was the great October Revolution, whose historical repercussions are continuously reaffirmed in the power and firmness of the socialist system of which the USSR was the first tier and the emancipating example representing the suppressed people of the world.

The warmongering attitude of the present Yankee administration, its complete ignorance of the most elemental principles governing international coexistence, its obstinate decision to direct its foreign policy along positions of strength, its full contempt for the rights of the peoples to freely build their own destinies, have dangerously complicated the international situation, without a sign of a political latitude in evidence at the moment. We are aware of the risks to humanity, and of the necessity of closing ranks from one end of the world to the other in order to stop imperialism's conspiracy against peace and life.

Cuba, as Comrade Fidel pointed out, has made the USSR's policies of peace its own, and Comrade Chernenko's statements ratify this. Fidel will do everything in his power to promote negotiated solutions and peace accords in our region, because we are confident that the peoples of the world will stop those who adhere to policies of military supremacy and aggression.

Today, fascist-like Yankee circles speak out about a supposed Soviet-Cuban military threat and Soviet-Cuban interference in the internal affairs of other countries. But, it is imperialism that is deploying in Western Europe 572 medium-range nuclear missiles, directed straight at Soviet territory.

Comrades, the existing multifaceted relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cuba and the USSR are a source of pride to our nation. Imperialism's threats and blackmail will never make us renounce the high international values on which our unbreakable friendship is based.

Yesterday, our people, in their massive and enthusiastic participation in Red Sunday, dedicated their efforts to production and defense work to celebrate another anniversary of the October Revolution, once again showing their support and feelings for the principles of Lenin's homeland.

The Cuban people will never forget that it was the fraternal hand of Lenin's homeland which was extended to them during the most dangerous moments which threatened the survival of our revolutionary process. Our people will never forget the multifaceted help, in all sectors, we received from the USSR, the self-sacrificed work of thousands of experts and technicians who, elbow-to-elbow with us, have contributed and continue to contribute to building the technical-material base of socialism in Cuba.

This aid has allowed economic sectors in Cuba to be established which did not exist before 1959. Among these are the steel-making industry, the manufacture of agricultural machinery, the production of fertilizer, a modern fishing industry, the electronic industry, and others.

Development of trade relations between our two nations is characterized by justness and by especially advantageous conditions for Cuban exports. In accordance with existing agreements, important Cuban projects were built, remodeled, and modernized with Soviet aid, including the first nuclear power plant, the Punta Gorda nickel plant, the new petroleum refinery in Cienfuegos, and, work on Las Camariocas nickel plant has been started with multilateral cooperation, which includes the USSR. Also started was construction of the supertanker port in Matanzas, and the program for increasing Cuba's petroleum and gas production is being developed, as is increasing production at the Jose Marti steel plant.

The long-term cooperation program to the year 2000, signed by Comrades Fidel and Tikhonov, is an eloquent example of the firmness and scope of these relations. We must not forget, as Comrade Fidel said at the recently ended 39th CEMA meeting held in Cuba, that we are following the road and example which Lenin and the glorious October Revolution taught us.

Today that example is increased and renewed in each Cuban, who, faced with the aggressiveness and threats from Yankee imperialism prepares himself to defend his country and the revolution at whatever cost, and to bring sure defeat on whomever tries to take away his achievements.

We reafirm, on this anniversary of the great October Revolution, that nobody or anything will be able to silence its echos in Cuba or in the hearts of its indomitable people. Nobody or anything can make us loosen our hold on this unmovable rock of socialism in the Americas or the banners of Marxist-Leninism, of internationalism, or of eternal friendship with the Soviet Union. Long live the 67th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution Long live the proletariat internationalism! [crowd shouts viva and applaudes] Long live the unbreakable friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union! Fatherland or death, we will triumph!

REPORT ON SOVIET TV INTERVIEW WITH RODRIGUEZ

PA062021 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Report on an interview carried on Soviet television with Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez by Ezequiel Perez Martinez; date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 39th CEMA session which just ended here in Havana, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez granted an interview to Soviet television in which Havana Radio was invited to participate. The first question referred to the development and scientific-technical cooperation which was signed a few hours ago between Cuba and the USSR for the 1985-2000 period.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The signing of a long-range cooperation agreement up to the year 2,000 by the two countries is the result of lengthy efforts by Cuban and Soviet organizations that have been analyzing the possible development of cooperation between the two countries in a long-range process under the supervision the respective planning organizations and intergovernment commissions.

It is important to our country that the USSR, which is the main collaborator in Cuba's development, was able to reach an agreement with our country covering the main aspects of the Cuban economy over the next 15 years and that culminated in talks between Companero Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Companero Fidel Castro.

The programs contemplated in the agreement not only define the main aspects of our country's ecnomic development, such as the food program, but also industrialization programs in the mechanical, electronics, and other significant fields for our small country's future. We are greatly satisfied that Companeros Tikhonov and Fidel Castro this morning sealed with their signatures the result of the effort of hundreds of Soviet and Cuban workers that is part of the process of integration of our economies. [end recording]

The second question asked by Soviet television of Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was as follows: Since the CEMA is meeting on the American continent for the first time, what is your personal opinion, as a great statesman, of the importance of that conference?

[Begin Rodriguez recording] The fact that the CEMA member-countries, numerous guests, including Latin American guests such as Mexico and Nicaragua, and international organizations linked to Latin America such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Latin American Economic System, have met in Cuba has great significance for us. It is not only important to our small country, but also to the entire process of broadening socialism in the world.

The CEMA is the socialist organization through which the European countries reaped for years the fruits of advanced socialism. They have extended it to Asia, Latin America, Mongolia, Vietnam, and Cuba. The session in Cuba shows CEMA's universality; it shows that it is an organization that goes beyond European borders. The meeting demonstrates another very important point: not only the essential unity of member countries, but also a genuine equality. The fact that the CEMA heads of state came to our small island amid absolutely [word indistinct] conditions to discuss collective problems openly and frankly contrasts with the fact that capitalist countries meet only with each other. They never invite developing nations; they do not care about the most pressing problems of the world today such as backwardness, specifically economic and cultural backwardness, poverty, and hunger. On the contrary, they are immersed in their own problems and have maintained the international exploitation that has been and continues to be the dominant characteristic of capitalism and imperialism.

Therefore, to us it is a great honor that the CEMA, which is the organization representing socialist collectivity and its process of development and growth, met on our island. Obviously, we are very satisfied to have been host to several heads of state and vice presidents, headed by Companero [name indistinct], who have worked with us for several days in the creation of a protocol agreement that includes the very promising results of CEMA activities. [end recording]

OFFICIALS REACT TO REAGAN'S REELECTION

PA070407 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0340 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] Havana [no date as received] (REUTER) -- Cuban officials tonight resigned themselves to the fact that they will be forced to deal with Ronald Reagan for 4 more years. Reagan was reelected President of the United States today by a landslide victory.

"For approximately 6 months we have known that only a miracle would prevent Reagan from winning 4 more years in the White House, so this news is not so spectacular," a mid-level official in the Communist Party of Cuba said.

Although the Cuban Government did not publicly endorse either of the U.S. candidates, it was a well-known fact that Fidel Castro's government preferred Democratic candidate Walter Mondale inasmuch as it considers Reagan one of the most reactionary and dangerous U.S. Presidents of modern times.

In the past several months Cuba has stepped up its civil defense for fear that Reagan will be tempted to intervene directly in Nicaragua or even launch an invasion against Cuba after his reelection.

Castro summarized the Cuban Government's position regarding a second term of office for Reagan in a private speech made months ago to party officials. REUTER recently obtained a copy of this speech.

"The most dangerous time will be immediately after the elections. The year 1985 will be very dangerous because Reagan beleives that Cuba should be neutralized," Castro said.

BRAZILIAN MILITARY HEAD ON RESTORING RELATIONS

FL070205 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Text] The chief of staff of the Brazilian Armed Forces, Brigadier Waldir Vasconcelos, has stated that Brazil will reestablish relations with Cuba. According to a PRELA cable from Rio de Janeiro, this influential soldier spoke in favor of trade relations wth all socialist nations. In the midst of electoral preparations, the official presidential candidate, Paulo Maluf had made similar statements.

ZIMBABWE'S FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

FL062134 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Witness Magwende, Zimbabwe's minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Cuba for an official visit. The AFrican foreign minister traveled in the same plane which brought the Cuban delegation that attended the Indian prime minister's funeral in New Delhi.

Meets Malmierca

FL062340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Official conversations between the foreign ministers of Cuba and Zimbabwe began today at the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations. Isidoro Malmierca, Central Committee member and minister of foreign relations, headed the Cuban delegation. Zimbabwe's Minister of Foreign Affairs Witness Magwende presided over the Zimbabwean delegation.

During the meeting, opinions were exchanged on important aspects of the international situation, especially as regards Central America, the Caribbean, and Africa.

CTC LEADER ON RED SUNDAY WORK PLANS

FL031456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], has given a press conference to report on how workers will participate on 4 November, Red Sunday.

[Begin recording] We thought, and accordingly worked in that direction, that this Red Sunday would not only be characterized by the combativeness of all participants in this event or by the coming together of the masses, but by its organization. [end recording]

On the preparations for the event.

[Begin recording] All the provinces have already decided what will be done on this day, and each worker already has his work plan. [end recording]

Roberto Veiga said that all the organizational work accomplished will allow attaining significant results in production on this Red Sunday.

[Begin recording] We have calculated, according to data obtained from the provinces, that on this day, more than 2,100,000 workers will answer the CTC's call. [end recording]

The CTC secretary general added that laboring alongside the workers, would be students and members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, Federation of Cuban Women, Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ministry of the Interior, and foreign residents in Cuba.

[Begin Veiga recording] We are optimistic about the results of this Red Sunday, and what is collected from this event will go to the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT]. We had thought that with what was collected during this Red Sunday and what has already been collected over the year, the labor movement will have complied with its annual goal for financing the MTT.

We will victoriously end this Red Sunday of productive work in salute to the 67th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 12th World Youth and Student Festival, and we will begin to prepare ourselves for our first Red Sunday in the country's defense work, which will be celebrated (?9) December in salute to our invincible Revolutionary Armed Forces day. [end recording]

Workers Participate in Activities

PA042139 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] More than 2 million workers throughout Cuba today participated in the traditional Red Sunday activities held every year in our country to honor the victory of the October Socialist Revolution. Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, made statements to the National Information Agency. He said that since the early morning hours a great mobilization could be observed, with thousands of citizens traveling to different areas of the capital and contributing their voluntary work. The Cuban workers' leader said that the workers in other provinces also participated en masse in this voluntary drive, as a tribute to the 67th anniversary of the October Revolution.

PEREZ HERRERO OPENS REGIONAL TV CENTER

FL062126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate Politburo member, has presided over the inaugural ceremony of the regional television transmission center in Santa Clara. The center will show the sociopolitical and economic activities of Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos, and Villa Clara.

Also attending the inauguration was Raul Rodriguez Lopez, alternate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party in Villa Clara, Nivaldo Herrera, president of the Cuban Television Institute, other party and government officials, and members of the mass media in these provinces.

Rodriguez Lopez said the opening of Tele-Rebelde's information and cultural center accomplishes an old dream of the country's three central provinces, to have a television studio to publicize the socioeconomic advances of the region.

5 COUNTRIES TAKE PART IN U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE

FL061650 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Five eastern Caribbean countries will hold naval maneuvers with ships from the United States today. A task force of six U.S. naval vessels will take part in the operation. Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia, Dominica, and St Vincent will be sending ships to the exercise which concludes the 25th annual tour for the U.S. fleet. It began (?three) months ago in the eastern Pacific.

The five Caribbean countries, along with Grenada and St Kitts-Nevis, are expected to formulate a regional defense plan by sometime next year.

BAHAMAS

167 SHIPWRECKED REFUGEES TO BE RETURNED TO HAITI

FL061704 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 84

[Text] Bahamian officials say 167 Haitians whose boat ran aground last week en route to Florida will be deported back to the homeland they were trying to flee. Another 15 of of the group, including a woman who gave birth to a baby after the shipwreck, were taken to Nassau for medical treatment.

DOMINICA

CHARLES MARKS 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

FL051737 Bridgetwon CANA in English 1524 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Nov 3, CANA -- Dominica today marked its sixth anniversary of political independence from Britain with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles urging everyone here to grasp the new opportunities for prosperity that are before them. In a radio broadcast Miss Charles said Dominicans had striven together to build the nation thus far and the foundation was now laid for a new prosperity in this 289-square-mile eastern Caribbean island.

"...A new vista of life and opportunities is there before us, new investments, new markets, increased production, increased job opportunities, and a society transformed into an awareness of its own nationhood. Let us therefore gird our loins and grasp the opportunities that are before us," the Caribbean's lone woman leader said in her 35-minute address.

Miss Charles, who took office in 1980, two years after the former British colony became independent, stressed the need for individual independence. "...By individual independence, I mean not individualism or selfishness, but that sense of individual creativity and self-reliance that is necessary for the development of the person".

Despite its progress, Miss Charles said Dominica needed the continued co-operation of its neighbours and friends overseas in trade, investment, and technology if it was to move forward quickly. "We have laid the groundwork for co-operation in investment and technology and created the kind of environment that is attractive to foreign investors and that is satisfactory to those friendly countries and institutions which wish to enter into economic co-operation with us," she said.

The Canadian-trained lawyer said Dominica had demonstrated to the world its ability as a nation to work together, as well as accept the sacrifices that come with structural adjustment and honesty of purpose.

"We have demonstrated to the world that we are prepared to take the correct fiscal and monetary measures to stimulate and regulate our national economy even though this had often entailed a measure of self-restraint and denial," Miss Charles said, adding that Dominica would continue to follow this path, "because we believe that a nation must behave responsibly and must be prepared to help itself".

She acknowledged that the international community had provided Dominica with much financial assistance, but felt there were bottlenecks still to be ironed out since it was misleading to measure assistance to small island states on a per capita basis. "Too many of our friends are reluctant to respond to the demands of our economy as we see them because they do not conform to the conventions of their aid programme," she said, adding that many of them were nervous about responding to the island's needs until the situation reached a point of crisis.

GRENADA

RADIX ACCUSES DOMINICA'S CHARLES OF MEDDLING

FL061830 Bridgetown CANA in English 2202 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Nov 5, CANA -- The leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, the remnants of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which formed Grenada's government between 1979 and 1983, has protested what it termed interference in the island's domestic affairs by Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, who recently urged Grenadians to vote for moderates in the December 3 general elections.

Your constant meddling in the affairs of Grenada has caused untold suffering to our people, and has also opened the region to new colonial domination, said a statement signed by the movement's chairman, former Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix. It added: We urge you to devote all your energies to solve serious problems of underdevelopment facing your nation and people after centuries of colonialism and natural disasters.

In an apparent reference to the recently formed New National Party (NNP), the only moderate group contesting the general elections here, Miss Charles had said: Under the moderates, Grenadians have a fair chance of having regular elections and being able to choose a government on regular periods.

Radix has charged that the NNP is organised and financed by the United States.

The Dominica leader's comments were made against a background of excesses in the past where right-wing dictator Sir Eric Gairy was ousted in a 1979 coup by the pro-Cuba NJM, itself ousted in October last year by hardline leftists in a military coup.

Miss Charles played a key role in securing U.S. assistance to put down the left-wing military junta that had seized power, killing Prime Minister Bishop.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CENTRAL AMERICAN LEADERS ON REAGAN REELECTION

PA070317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0238 GMT 7 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 6 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Sandinist leaders said in Managua that President Ronald Reagan's reelection would represent an additional 4 years of death, destruction, and an economic boycott for their country. However, reaction in the other nations of the convulsive Central American region has ranged from happiness to calm satisfaction.

Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, asserted: "We are on the brink of a U.S. invasion with Ronald Reagan's reelection." "If the intervention takes place, U.S. soldiers will die every day," he told REUTER. His partner on the electoral ticket, Sergio Ramirez, was equally gloomy about Nicaragua's future after Reagan's victory.

Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, presidential minister of El Salvador, reacted with calm satisfaction to Reagan's victory. "The U.S. support and aid will continue," he said. Economic and military aid to El Salvador is nearly $2 million per day, according to Thomas Pickering, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio said: "The U.S. policy toward El Salvador will remain unchanged."

While the Salvadoran Government asserted its pleasure over the U.S. electoral results, the guerrilla forces in the country issued a harsh condemnation of these results.

In Honduras, government officials, high-ranking Armed Forces officers, and businessmen breathed easier when the first computer reports confirmed Reagan's victory.

GUYANA

CUBA'S FOREIGN MINISTER TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

FL051740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 4, CANA -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli arrives here on Wednesday on an official visit seen by political analysts as an attempt to further cement Guyana-Cuba relations, which have become closer in the aftermath of the U.S. - led invasion of Grenada a year ago.

A Guyana Government spokesman said Malmierca will discuss issues of mutual and regional interest with President Forbes Burnham, Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte, and Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson. The Cuban foreign minister, who will be accompanied by four senior officials, is also down to meet Health Minister Richard Van West Charles, the chairman of the Guyana-Cuba Mixed Commission, and general secretary of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC), Vice President Ranji Chandisingh.

Malmierca's visit to Georgetown comes two months after a visit to Havana by President Burnham. Following that trip, Burnham announced that Cuba would help Guyana establish a medical school at the state-run University of Guyana. He also announced that several joint cooperation projects were to come on stream shortly, covering such areas as legume cultivation and poultry rearing.